

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 4224 -VOL. CLVI

SATURDAY. APRIL 3. 1920.

ONE SHILLING.

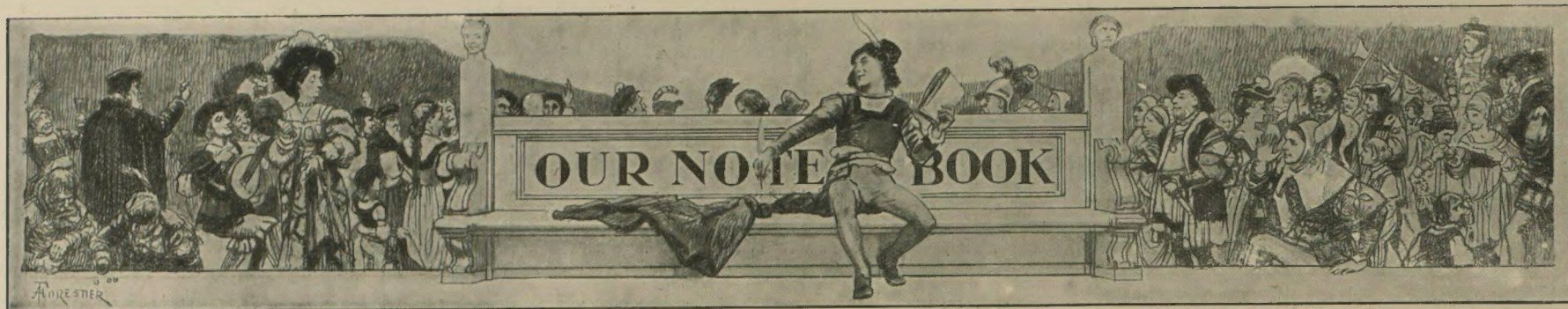
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THE WINNER OF THE GRAND NATIONAL : MAJOR GERRARD'S TROYTOWN.

The Grand National was won by Major Gerrard's Troytown (by Zria-Diane ; aged ; 11 st. 9 lb.), Mr. J. R. Anthony up. He started at 6-1. Mr. C. Willcox's The Turk II. was second ; and Mr. H. Brown's The Bore, third. Troytown was not

the favourite—that position was held by Poethlyn—but was a good deal "fancied." There were twenty-four runners. Poethlyn fell. Only four finished. Troytown won by twelve lengths.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY S. AND G.]



By HILAIRE BELLOC.

I HAVE just returned from some little journeying on the edges of the battlefields: from places upon the hither and the thither side of the last struggle: places in Belgium, Western Germany, Alsace-Lorraine, and further into France.

One of the great consequences of the war, which I think has not yet been fully noticed, is the new divergence of experience in the various European populations. Now that the war is over, we must note the different directions given to national memories, and therefore to national temperaments, by the various experience of each in the great event.

The first and by far the greatest experience, one affecting the whole of Europe, is the fact that Prussia has been finally defeated. It would be truer to write: "The fact that Prussia has ceased to exist." For Prussia, which foreigners thought a people, was a system, an idea, rather than a nation. It was a way of looking on public life, a way of doing public things, which was felt to be odious and which yet produced increasing wealth for its subjects and increasing respect and power for their commonwealth. Such a system or idea clearly depended upon continued success. Accomplished definitive failure is the death of such a thing. The disappearance of Prussia means that a whole mental attitude which had gradually spread outwards from North-Eastern Germany to nearly the whole of Central Europe, and which had profoundly affected the nations of the West as well, has been turned right backward.

The thing is more than a political revolution. It is on a scale which approaches it to a religious revolution. For more than two hundred years—for nearly two hundred and fifty years—all the ideas for which Prussia stood had pursued a steadily rising political curve of success. There was but one check: Jena. Libraries have been written upon the startling defeat of Prussia at Jena and her resurrection seven years later. But the thing was a trifling episode compared with what has happened under our own eyes. The Prussia which was defeated at Jena lost prestige, indeed, for the moment, but not many men. It did not lose its framework. Still less did it lose its traditions. The space of time elapsing between that single momentary defeat and the Russian victory over Napoleon was far too short to affect the general direction of German political thought and its growing habit of centralisation round Prussia: the German conviction that Prussia was the best organised of all the German systems and could afford them all a model.

But this time, on account of its very expansion, and still more on account of the prolongation of the struggle and its tremendous conclusion, the Prussian extinction is final. The relic of Prussia has nothing to fall back upon. Its very personnel has gone. Its individuals remain isolated. Its means of action have quite disappeared. Its machinery is not something out of gear and rusted, but something which has been blown up and is in ruins.

Now all this means that the mental attitude, and therefore the historical direction, which the German civilisation was following—not only in the old Prussian Empire but on the Danube as well, and in the Swiss Cantons, and, indirectly, in certain neutral countries—has gone right about. The whole curve of German development was towards greater unity and towards the piling of one material success upon another. Its directive was confidence based upon experience. Today all this is reversed. *The things taken for granted* are the opposite to what they were. A bold experiment was, before the war, its own excuse in the Germanies.

It was already thought by this people to be probably or certainly successful even before it was well begun. Now it is the other way. The most timid experiment is conducted in an atmosphere of doubt and under the tear of ill-success. This spirit will affect not only the



UNDER ARREST; AND "DROPPED": GENERAL VON LÜTTWITZ AND HERR NOSKE.

On March 23, it was stated officially from Berlin that General von Lüttwitz, the Minister for Defence appointed by Dr. Kapp at the time of the abortive reactionary "revolution" in Germany, had been placed under arrest by the Government. Herr Noske has been "dropped" from a new Ministry since formed.

Photograph by Gircke.

political structure, but the industry and every other factor of the area and the people over which it extends.

Another vast divergence among the nations of Europe, another break from the old tradition, is the experience of devastation. Three nations, and two

where deliberate destruction and massacre have planted their memories.

In France there are similar isolated points of deliberate destruction and massacre—Nemény, for instance, and Senlis, quite close to Paris (to quote only two names out of perhaps fifty). There is also a belt many hundred miles long and from ten to thirty miles broad where *everything* has disappeared: houses, trees, bridges—everything.

In Italy the destruction has not been so complete, and I can remember no case of deliberate massacre, though there may have been such cases. But there is a broad strip of the Venetian plain which has been ruined for some long time to come.

Now an experience of this sort gives a new directive to a whole national tradition. A little use of the imagination will convince us of that, here in this island where this modern experience is (so far) unknown. It changes the mind of a whole people. Accompanied by defeat, it would probably prostrate them, diminish their energies and make them expect decline. Accompanied by victory, it has a very different and curious effect, the beginnings of which we may notice already. The French, Italians, and Belgians do not lie *behind* a devastated belt which is their frontier. They stand victoriously far *beyond* it. It is a permanent relic, a possession, and an unceasing reminder. In its presence the general and abstract terms of the treaties lose their value. There is all the difference between a legal argument upon some civil point conducted by men materially uninjured, and a policy pursued by men who have permanently before their eyes a ruin and a murder. And the thing has not only an effect upon foreign policy which will be permanent. It has also a powerful uniting effect. It makes internal dissensions at once more unimportant and more odious.

There is yet another new direction given by the war to national tendencies. With the exception of Belgium, the small nations have benefited very largely by neutrality; and there has come into Europe a tone or a note of small nationality which will be of revolutionary effect.

I think that the saving of Luxembourg has been of very great effect in this matter. It was a part of French policy, and a wise part. Had Luxembourg been joined to any neighbouring state we should have lost a useful field of experiment in Europe. They say themselves: "We are a laboratory," and they are right. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a sort of small model of what the little nation can be; of its advantages, especially of its peace. The experience will not be forgotten, nor will it be unfruitful.

It is very probable that this tendency towards smaller units in Europe will be accompanied by large economic arrangements. It is unlikely or impossible that under modern conditions of transport in ideas and in goods and in men, you will have highly competing, jealous, segregated, small districts. On the contrary, the units of common economic effort with a common tariff will be large. But it is probable, and it would seem almost necessary, that we shall have a great number of new centres and an increase in local spirit. I mean, for instance, that you will hardly have a long continuance of diffi-

cult and complex economic treaties multiplied by the number of small states. But I think you will have a much larger number of local administrations, probably of local languages, and certainly of local capitals.

These are some, and only a very few, of the ideas that occur to a man as he wanders abroad under the new conditions of what is already a new Europe.



UNDER ARREST; AND "DROPPED": ADMIRAL VON TROTHA (2) AND HERR NOSKE (1).

It was reported a few days ago that a new Cabinet had been formed in Berlin, and that Herr Noske, Minister for Defence under the Bauer Ministry, had dropped out. Admiral von Trotha was placed under arrest at the same time as General von Lüttwitz.

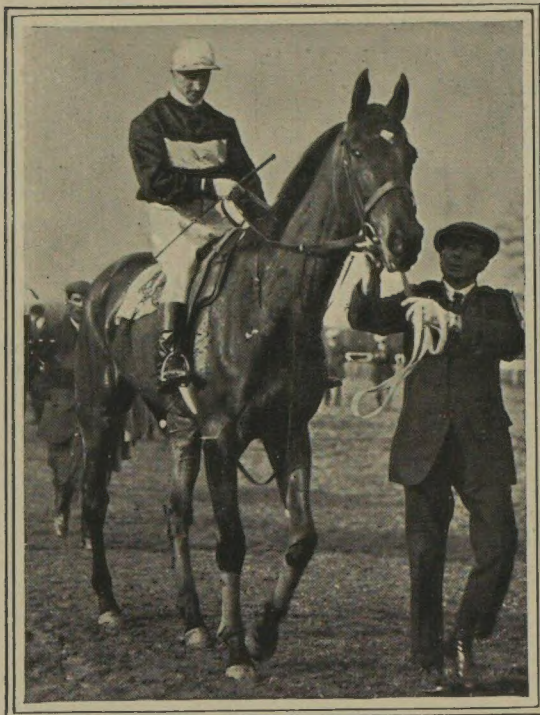
Photograph by Gircke.

civilisations if you will, but still one type of civilisation (loosely and incorrectly called Latin) has suffered this experience for the first time within historical memory.

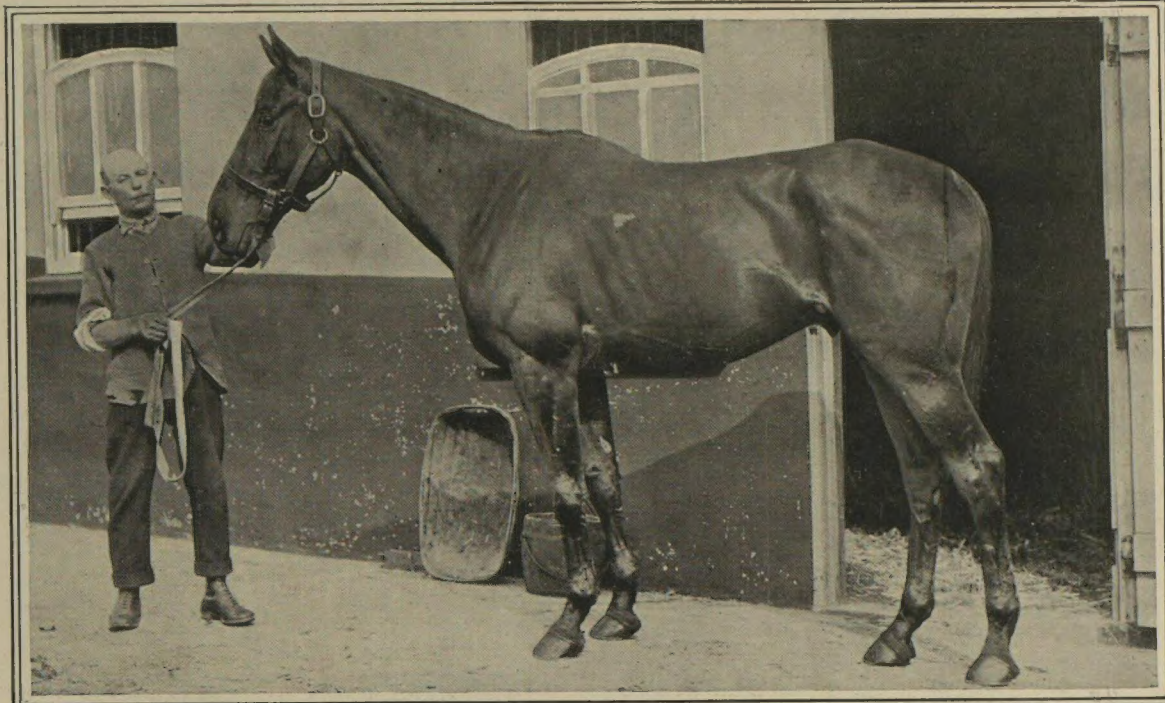
There is a belt of Belgium which has, so to speak, gone out. It is small, but it is a desert. And there are isolated places, notably Dinant and Louvain,

THE GRAND NATIONAL: RUNNERS IN THE GREAT 'CHASE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



MAJOR SCOTT MURRAY'S GERALD L.



MRS. HUGH PEEL'S POETHLYN.



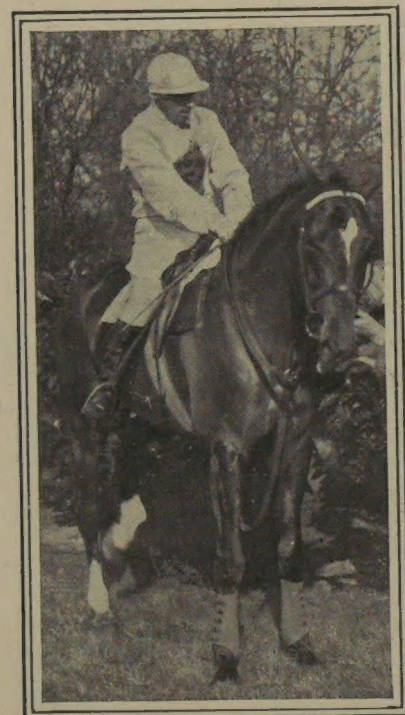
MR. C. WILCOX'S THE TURK II. (SECOND).



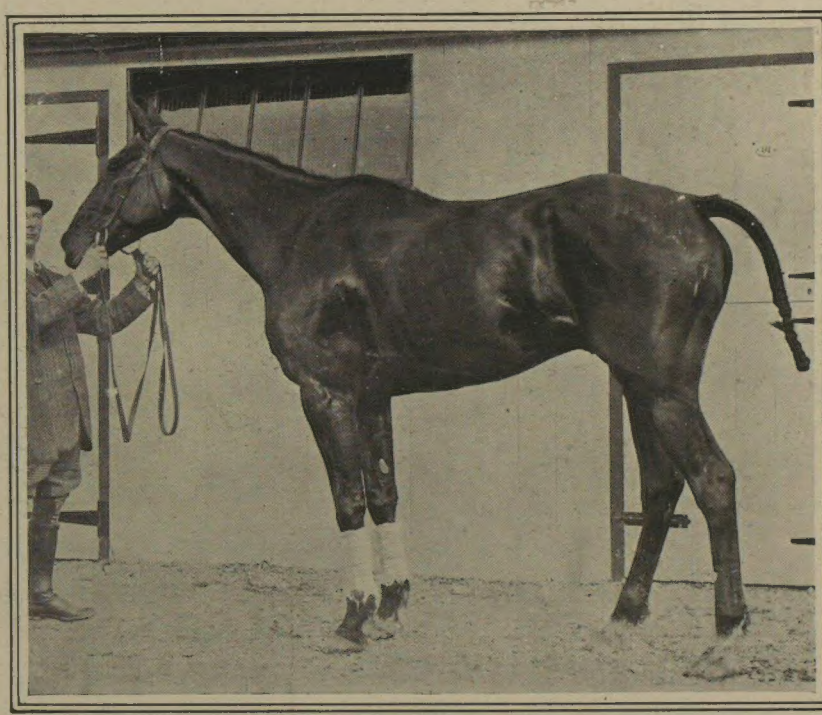
MR. M. BENSON'S SERGEANT MURPHY.



MR. H. BROWN'S THE BORE (THIRD).



MR. V. SAMUEL'S LOCH ALLEN.



SIR J. BUCHANAN'S SILVER RING.



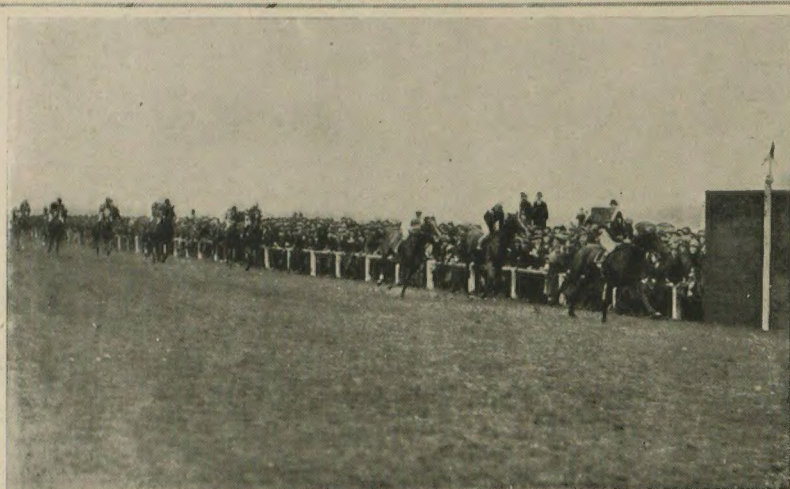
MR. T. MILES'S NEUROTIC.

The Grand National, the Blue Riband of the steeplechasing season, was run on March 26, in the presence of the King. The favourite was Mrs. Hugh Peel's Poethlyn, which won the War National, at Gatwick, in 1918, and had not been beaten during three years, until defeated by Troytown at Aintree. The betting in his case was 100-30; with Troytown, 6-1; The Turk II., 66-1; and The Bore, 28-1. The Grand National, it is interesting

to recall, was first run in 1839, when it was a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 100 added; 12 stone each; gentlemen riders; four miles across country. The course was not marked out as now, if one may judge by the rule: "No rider to open a gate, or ride through a gate-way, or more than 100 yards along any road, footpath, or drift-way."

'THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP SURPRISE: AN OUTSIDER WINS.

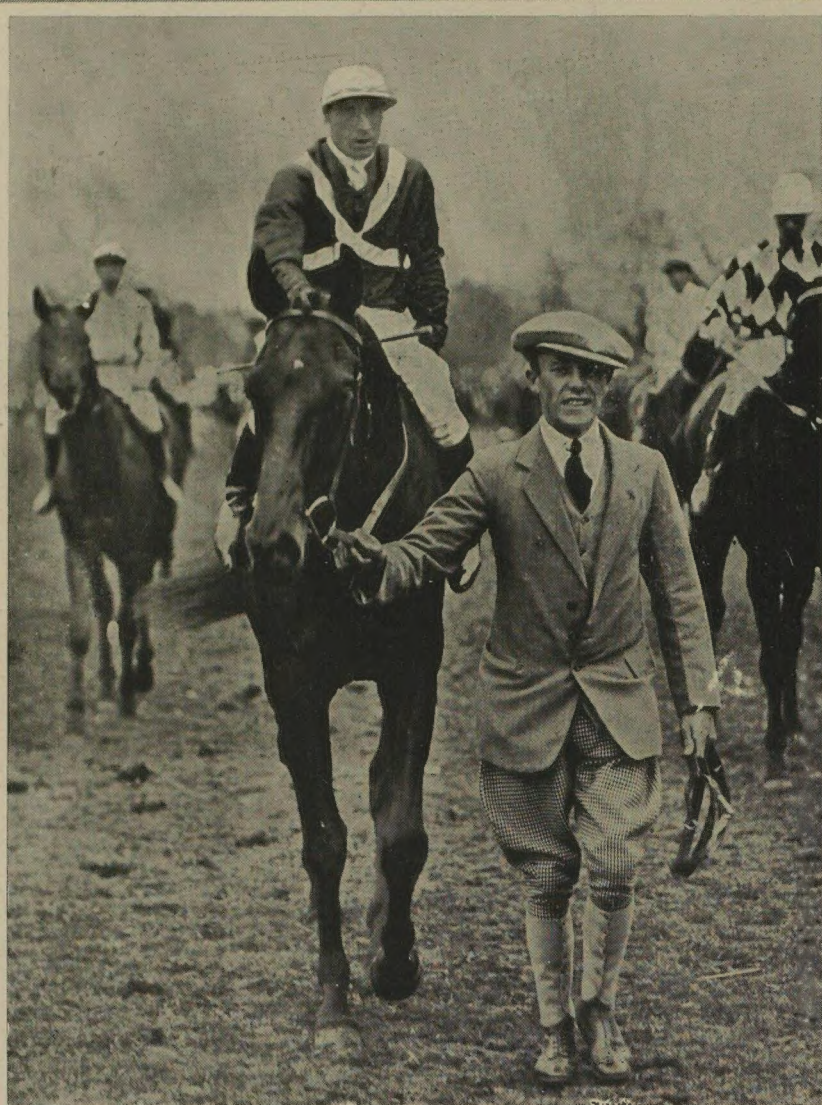
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE FINISH OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP: FURIOUS WINNING FROM SCATWELL (SECOND) AND MONTEITH (THIRD).



AN INDICATION OF THE UNPRECEDENTED CROWD: THE PACKED MOTOR ENCLOSURE AT LINCOLN.



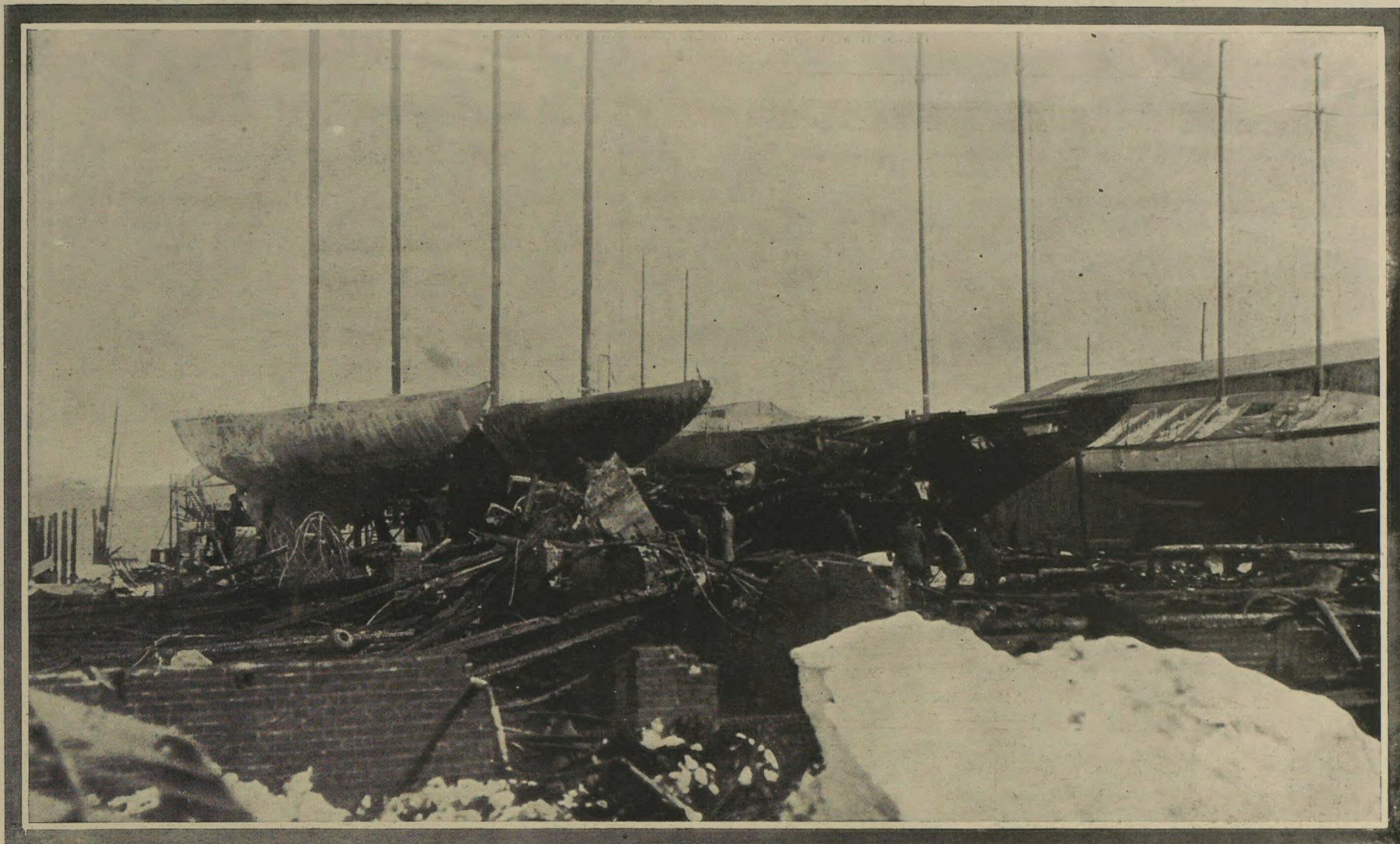
LEADING IN THE WINNER OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP: MR. C. HATRY'S FURIOUS (H. ROBBINS UP) AFTER HIS VICTORY.



A WOMAN-OWNER'S SUCCESS: THE FINISH OF THE GAUTRY SELLING PLATE, WON BY MME. M. VARIPATI'S DARKLIN—GIVING A GENERAL VIEW OF THE PICTURESQUE COURSE AT LINCOLN.

The Lincoln Races were notable for an overwhelming crowd, which soon used up the large number of race-cards provided, and for a surprise in the chief event, the Lincolnshire Handicap. The race was won by Mr. C. C. Hatry's Furious, a horse well known as a hurdler, but not generally considered to have sufficient pace. It had been feared he

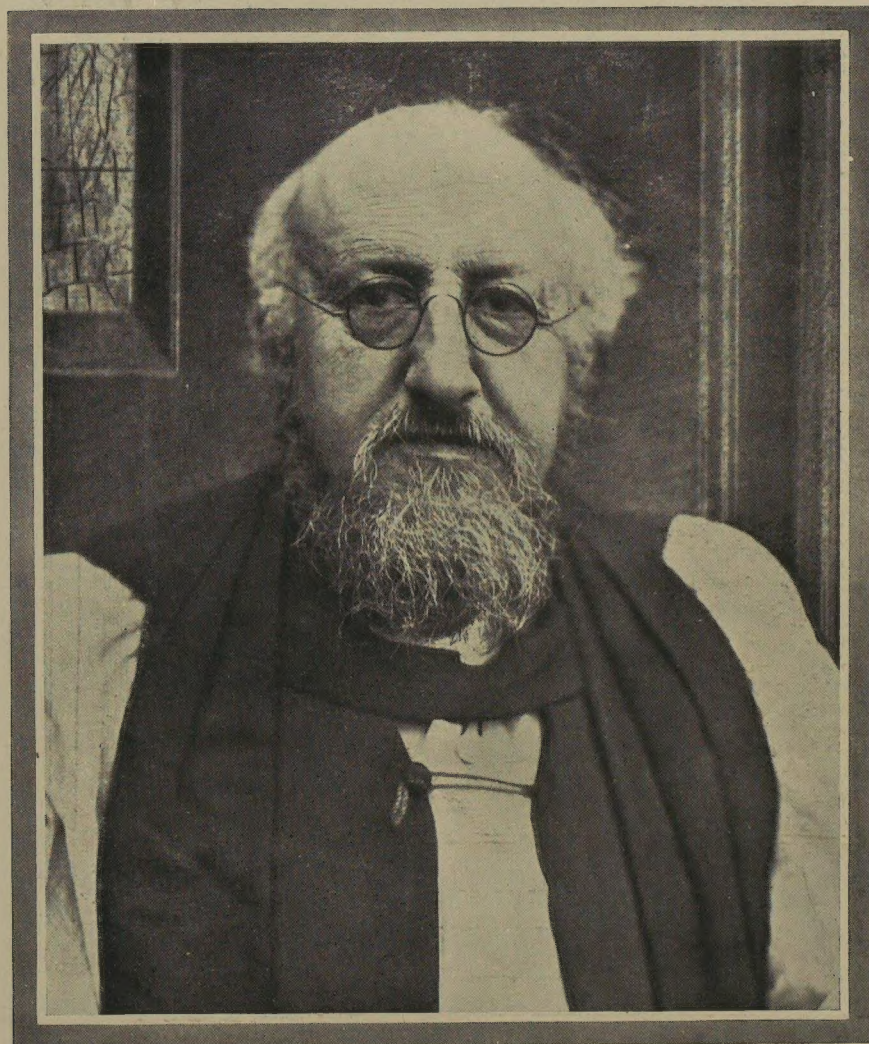
might give trouble at the post, but he behaved well, got a good start, and won very easily. Second and third place were taken respectively by Lord Glanely's Scatwell and Mr. R. Thorburn's Monteith. The favourite, Sir George Noble's Bruff Bridge, disappointed his supporters. There were twenty-nine starters for the race.

America Cup Yachts Saved from a Fire: The Escape of "Shamrock IV." and "Vanitie."

SHOWING (EXTREME RIGHT) THE SHED CONTAINING SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S "SHAMROCK IV.": RACING YACHTS BURNT AT CITY ISLAND, N.Y.

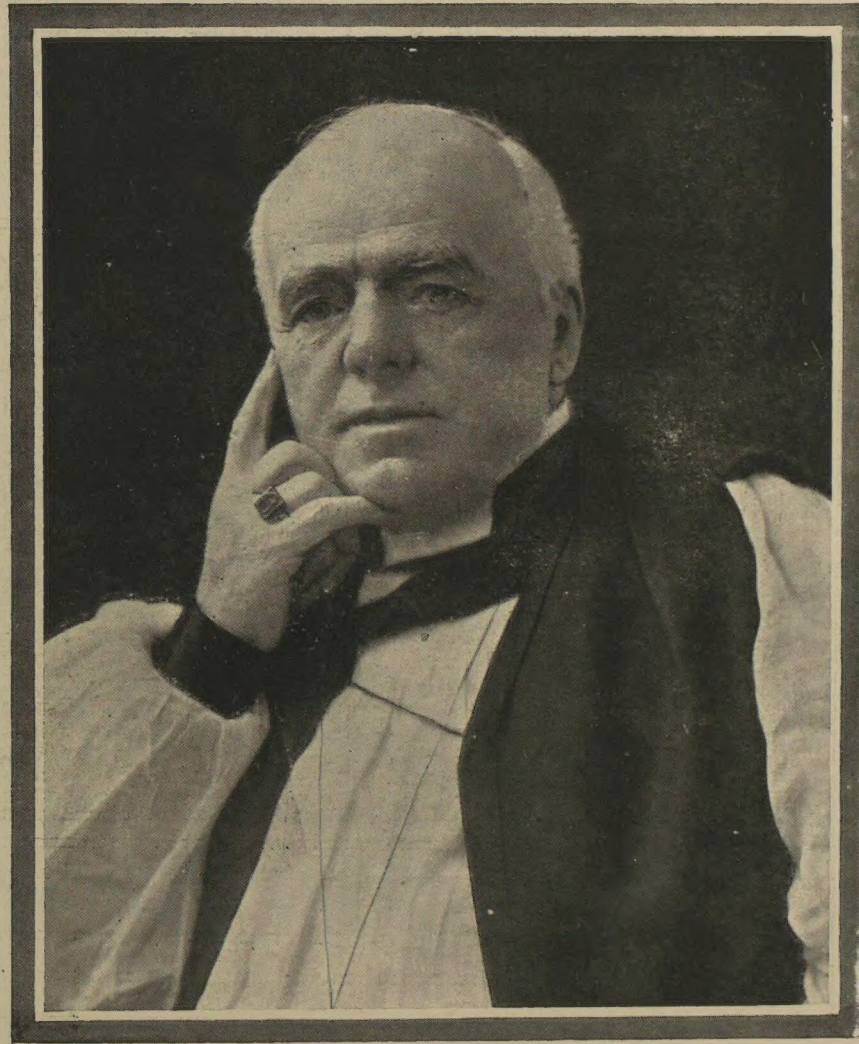
A fire at Robert Jacob's yard at City Island, on February 25, destroyed several famous American racing yachts, including the Herreshoff 145-ft. steel schooner-yacht "Queen" (seen on the left in the photograph) and (next, to the right) the 150-ft. steel schooner-yacht "Mystery." The "Scientific American" says: "Astern of the two racing schooners lay the 'Vanitie,' (part of which is visible to the left of the 'Queen'), built for the defence of the America Cup, and at the far end was the new wooden shed built to

enclose the challenging yacht 'Shamrock IV.' The wind was blowing from a burning building right across the group of yachts." It was impossible to save them. "Consequently, efforts were directed to drenching the walls of the 'Shamrock' shed with water and keeping the 'Vanitie' well wetted down. It was this that saved the challenger. . . . Thanks to the preservation of the 'Shamrock' and 'Vanitie,' the disaster will in no way interfere with their participation in the forthcoming races."—[PHOTO. C.N.]

The Death of Two Eminent Divines within Two Days: The Bishops of St. Albans and Carlisle.

A MOVING SPIRIT IN THE CREATION OF NEW DIOCESES: THE LATE DR. EDGAR JACOB, BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS, WHO DIED ON MARCH 25.

In 1871 Dr. Jacob went to India as chaplain to Bishop Milman, of Calcutta, and his experiences gave him an abiding interest in missionary work. In 1878 he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Portsea, the mother church of Portsmouth, where his energy in organising the parish brought him into notice. In 1896 he became Bishop of Newcastle, and in 1903 of the unwieldy diocese of St. Albans. The establishment of the new sees of Chelmsford, St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, and Sheffield, was largely due to his efforts.—



AN ADVOCATE OF RE-UNION WITH NONCONFORMISTS: THE LATE DR. J. W. DIGGLE, BISHOP OF CARLISLE, WHO DIED ON MARCH 24.

Dr. J. W. Diggle, elder brother of the late Mr. J. R. Diggle, of the London School Board, was for 21 years Vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, and later of St. Martin's, Birmingham, where he did much to found the new bishopric. In 1905 he became Bishop of Carlisle. He was a warm advocate of re-union with Nonconformists. When President Wilson last year visited Carlisle and attended the chapel of his ancestors, Bishop Diggle took part in the service.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYK AND RUSSELL.]

"AS EASY TO BUY . . . AS A FLAT IN LONDON": THE DOG OF THE DAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, AND C.N. (UPPER RIGHT).



ALSATIAN WOLF DOGS IN LONDON: ON THE WAY TO THE KENSINGTON CANINE SOCIETY'S SHOW WITH THEIR OWNER (MR. H. ROBBINS).



LADY FOWLER'S ALSATIAN WOLF DOG "CHAMPAGNE": A COMPETITOR AT THE KENSINGTON CANINE SOCIETY'S SHOW.



LADY LONDONDERRY'S ALSATIAN WOLF DOG "POM": A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT WYNYARD PARK.



WHERE LADY LONDONDERRY IS STARTING A KENNEL OF ALSATIAN WOLF DOGS: "POM" AT WYNYARD PARK.



OWNED BY THE HON. SEC. OF THE ALSATIAN WOLF DOG CLUB: "DEAL," BELONGING TO LIEUT.-COL. J. T. C. MOORE-BRABAZON, M.P.

The Alsatian Wolf Dog has sprung into fame through the war, and has been taken up by London Society. Like all things fashionable, he is likewise becoming very expensive. The "Times" said recently: "To-day it is about as easy to buy an Alsatian as to rent a house or a flat in London. A good specimen can be sold for £300, and any sort of pedigree puppy cannot be bought for less than 60 guineas." They did good service in the field, and were variously called Police Dogs, Continental or German sheep dogs, Chiens Loups, Malinois, or Loups de Lorraine. British officers on active service dis-

covered their sterling merits—hence their growing popularity here and the formation of the Alsatian Wolf Dog Club, whose first care was to fix this single distinctive name. The Hon. Sec. is Lieut.-Col. Moore-Brabazon, M.P., 11, Ennismore Gardens, to whom we are indebted for particulars. At a recent show of the Ladies' Kennel Association, a first prize was taken by an Alsatian Wolf Dog named "Latour," said to have been looted from General Ludendorff by a French soldier. Col. Moore-Brabazon describes the breed as noted for vigilance, fidelity, and suspiciousness towards strangers.

SPEAKING AT A MEETING AND AN "OVERFLOW" AT THE SAME TIME.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. G. H. NASH, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., LTD.



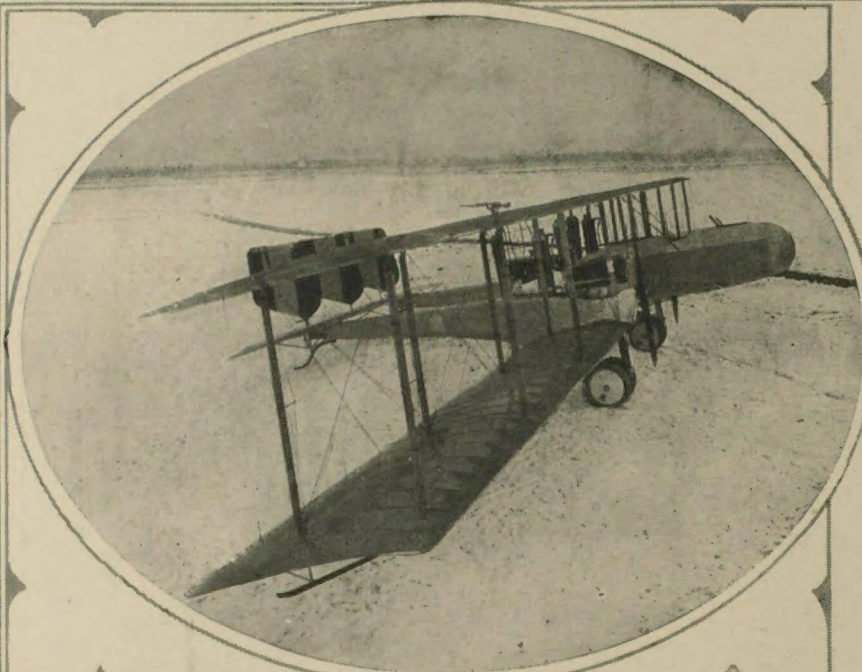
THE HUMAN VOICE MADE AUDIBLE HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY: A NEW LOUD-SPEAKING TELEPHONE, BY WHICH A SPEECH DELIVERED IN LONDON MIGHT BE HEARD SIMULTANEOUSLY, SAY, AT MANCHESTER.

A wonderful new telephone apparatus has been devised by means of which it may be possible for people at Manchester, say, to listen to a speech delivered in London. The range of a speaker's voice is thus indefinitely extended. A successful experiment was recently conducted with the apparatus at the works of the Western Electric Company, at North Woolwich. A number of loud-speaking trumpet-shaped receivers were suspended overhead, and by means of a suitable transmitter and an up-to-date amplifier, using the thermionic valves (illustrated in our last issue, for March 27), the voice of a woman

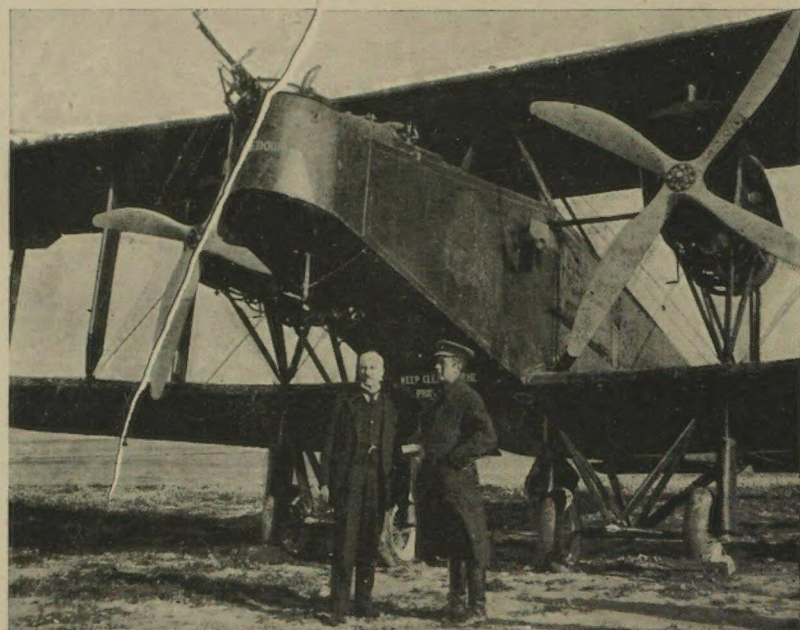
speaking in a closed room some distance away was distinctly heard amid the noise of the yard. Mr. G. H. Nash, the Company's Chief Engineer, writes: "The experiment has demonstrated that it is now possible for a public speaker to have placed before him a telephone transmitter, in such a position as not to hinder him at all during his speech, and yet by means of this gear, at an overflow meeting held in any large space, no matter how distant, thousands of people would be able to hear the speech over and above those in the hall in which it was being given."—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

CAMERA NEWS: AIR TRAVEL; A MOTOR-BUNGALOW; A TANK IN BERLIN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY G.P.A., AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM, KADEL AND HERRBERT, FRANKI, TOPICAL, AND C.N.



AN EXPEDITION SAID TO HAVE ALREADY COST £480,000: THE GIANT CAPRONI USED FOR THE ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.



A FLIGHT OUT OF EGYPT: LORD MILNER AND A HANDLEY-PAGE JUST AFTER LANDING IN IT AT JERUSALEM.



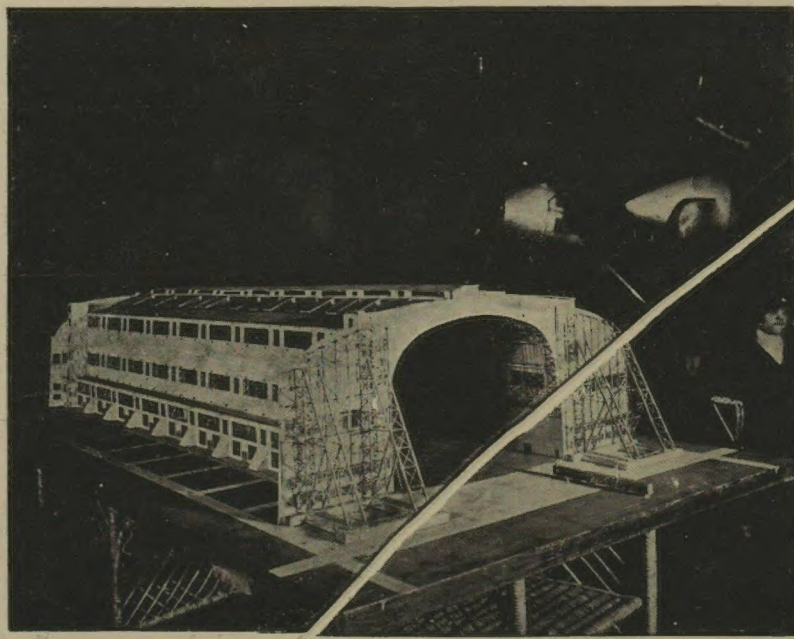
A NOVEL SOLUTION OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM: A MOTOR-BUNGALOW TRAILER DEVISED BY MR. GLENN CURTISS.



A TANK ARMED WITH MACHINE-GUNS IN BERLIN DURING THE RECENT REVOLUTION: PATROLLING UNTER DEN LINDEN.



OFFERED BY CAPTAIN MCGUFFIE AS A FREE "HOTEL" TO OFFICERS FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL: WOOLTON HALL, LIVERPOOL.



ITS SIZE INDICATED BY THE TRAIN IN FRONT: A MODEL OF A U.S. NAVY AIRSHIP HANGAR, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

The Rome paper, "Tempo," criticising the organisation and expense of the great Italian Rome-Tokyo flight with a giant Caproni aeroplane, stated on March 23 that the expedition had already cost 12,000,000 lire (£480,000 at pre-war rate of exchange).—Lord Milner on March 6 flew from Cairo to Jerusalem in the Handley-Page aeroplane "Bedouin" seen in our photograph, accompanied by three other machines. The journey took 4½ hours. The "Bedouin" landed on the aerodrome at Ramleh, near Jerusalem, and Lord Milner went on by car.—Mr. Glenn Curtiss, the famous American air pioneer, has devised a

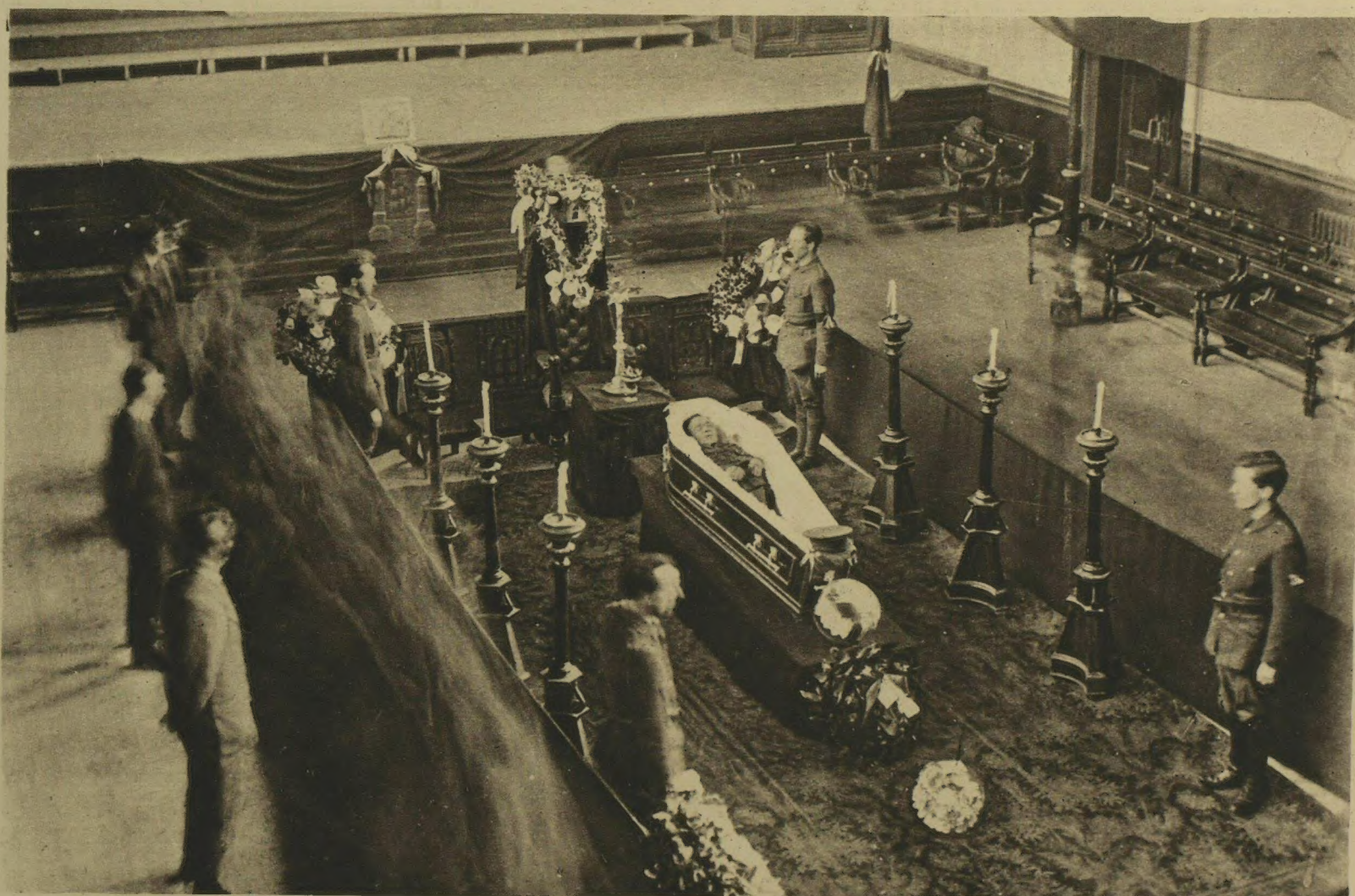
motor-bungalow that can be attached as a trailer to his car. It has a kitchen, running water, and a tent cot for the chauffeur. By raising the sides and inserting screen frames, two bedrooms can be formed.—Capt. McGuffie, the owner of Woolton Hall, a historic house near Liverpool, placed it at the free disposal of officers unable to find hotel accommodation for attending the Grand National.—The photograph of a model airship hangar was taken at a recent aircraft exhibition in New York. The original hangar is said to be the largest in the world.

CORK IN MOURNING FOR THE MURDERED LORD MAYOR: FUNERAL SCENES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY G.P.U.



THE MOST IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL EVER SEEN IN CORK: THE PROCESSION PASSING ALONG CAMDEN QUAY TO ST. FINBAR'S CEMETERY, WHERE IT IS PROPOSED TO ESTABLISH A "REPUBLICAN MARTYRS' CIRCLE."



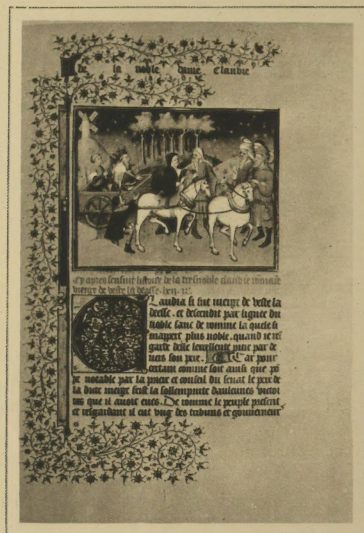
SHOWING THE BODY (IN THE IRISH REPUBLICAN UNIFORM) VISIBLE IN AN OPEN COFFIN: THE MURDERED LORD MAYOR OF CORK LYING IN STATE IN THE CITY HALL, GUARDED BY SINN FEIN VOLUNTEERS.

The atrocious murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork, Alderman Thomas MacCurtin, a prominent Sinn Feiner (who was shot dead in his house by a gang of men with blackened faces in the early hours of March 20), deeply moved his fellow-citizens. His funeral, which took place on the 22nd, was the most remarkable ever seen in the city. All business and public services were suspended for the day, and crowds thronged the streets as the procession passed along the two-mile route. It is estimated that fully 15,000

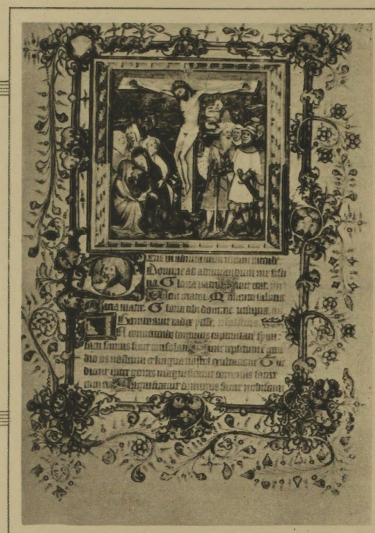
people were present, as well as some 8000 Sinn Fein volunteers. All classes and creeds were represented, and many Protestant clergymen took part. Throughout the previous night the body lay in state in the City Hall, guarded by Volunteers. After the Requiem Mass at the Cathedral, the hearse, covered with wreaths, passed through the principal streets to St. Finbar's Cemetery, where it is intended to form a "republican martyrs' circle," as at Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin. The coffin was draped in the Irish Republican flag.

THE ART SALE-ROOM AS AN ALADDIN'S CAVE: A TREASURE OF NEARLY £78,000 RAISED IN NINETY MINUTES.

FROM THE CATALOGUE OF THE YATES-THOMPSON SALE BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON AND HODGE.



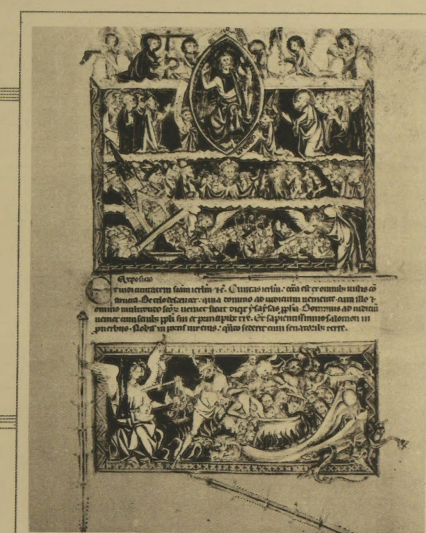
FROM A BOOK SOLD FOR £900: AN ILLUSTRATION IN BOCCACCIO'S "DES CLERCS ET NOBLES FEMMES."



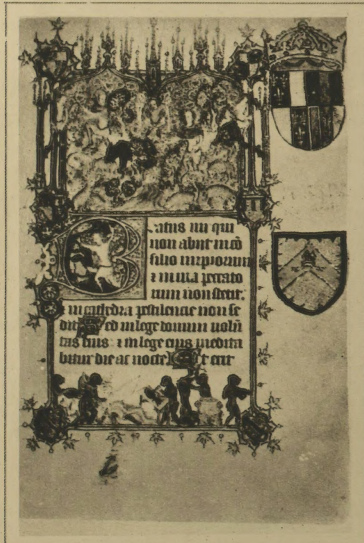
FROM AN MS. SOLD FOR £4000: THE CRUCIFIXION, FROM THE "HOURS OF ELIZABETH YE QUEEN" (FAINTLY AUTOGRAPHED).



FROM AN MS. SOLD FOR £700: RULERS OF NINE KINGDOMS—FROM THE VINCENT DE BEAUVAIS "SPECULUM HISTORIALE."



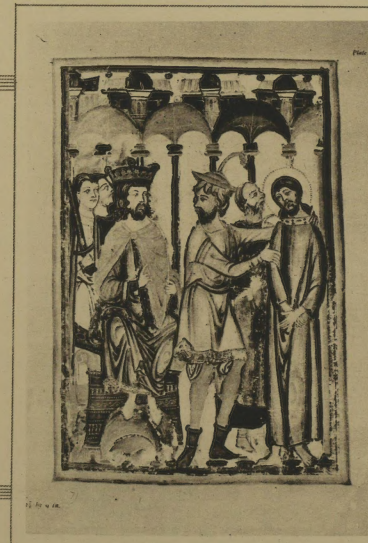
FROM AN MS. SOLD FOR £5700: THE LAST JUDGMENT—FROM THE APOCALYPSE WITH COMMENTARY BY BERENGANDUS.



FROM A BOOK SOLD FOR £4000: DAVID SLAYING A BEAR AND A LION—FROM JOHN OF GAUNT'S PSALTER.



FROM AN MS. SOLD FOR £5000: AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE LIFE AND MIRACLES OF ST. CUTHBERT" (TWELFTH CENTURY).



FROM AN MS. SOLD FOR £6000: CHRIST BEFORE PILATE, FROM A PADUAN PSALTER (THIRTEENTH OR FOURTEENTH CENTURY).



FROM AN MS. SOLD FOR £4100: THE MURDER OF BECKETT, FROM THE CARROW PSALTER (THIRTEENTH CENTURY EAST ANGLIAN).

The sale of twenty-six illuminated manuscripts and eight fifteenth-century books printed on vellum, being the second of the three portions of Mr. Henry Yates Thompson's famous library, came under the hammer at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge's, on March 23, and realised £77,965—in an hour and a half! The first portion of the collection, it will be recalled, fetched £50,360 last year. On both occasions the estimated prices were far exceeded. The highest price at the second sale was the £900 given for the MS. Boccaccio, "Des Clercs et Nobles Femmes." The sale catalogue notes regarding the above pictures: (The Boccaccio) "Claudia, attired as a nun, seizes an envious tribune who has tried to stop her father's triumphal car."—"Hours of Elizabeth ye Queen."—"On the bottom margin of this page is faintly visible the inscription, 'Elizabeth ye Queen.'"—(John of Gaunt's Psalter) "David slays a bear

on one side (left) of the picture and a lion on the other, while a quaint cross-legged angel looks on. In the B of the Beatus David beheads Goliath. In the lower border, monkeys are catching fish and cooking them."—(Miracles of St. Cuthbert) "Young Cuthbert, being famished with hunger, enters a deserted shepherd's hut. His horse pulling at the thatch, a packet of hot bread and meat falls down with the straw."—(Speculum Historiale) "The rulers of the nine kingdoms of Rome, Persia, France, England, the Vandals, the Lombards, the Visigoths, the Ostrogoths, and the Huns. The King of France is the most glorious."—(Apocalypse) "Hell below with an angel weighing souls and devils thrusting them into a bell-mouth. One devil trying to press down the scales is admonished by the angel."—(Paduan Psalter) "The backgrounds are gold."—(Carrow Psalter) "Fisurine is recognised by his shield (gules: a bear argent)."—

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By E. B. OSBORN.

SOME time ago a magazine editor, hearing me complain of the lack of a true master of the *conte* in this country, indignantly referred me to the files of his own popular periodical. "You will find," he proudly insisted, "at least one first-rate short story in every number." But when I examined the files I could find nothing in them of more consequence than ingenious plots involving conventional types of magazine humanity. The sad truth is that the policy of the English periodicals in appealing to the half-educated has standardised the short story in this country, and turned what should be an art into a branch of the traffic in canned literature. Everywhere else—in France, in Russia, in America—the *conte* or impressionistic tale, which records a moment of atmosphere, a glimpse of the climactic instant, is a living reality, and one that sometimes achieves the miracle of exhibiting the essential life of its age and clime, as though you could present in a pint-pot the colour and clamour of the very Atlantic. Here it is a dead thing and, even at its unwelcome best, praised with faint damns by the established novelist. "Short story writing," says Mr. H. G. Wells, "is a young man's game"; that is to say, a matter not worth the skilled craftsman's time and trouble.

In America, however, the writing of short stories is one of the most highly honoured forms of literature, and—an important point, since the literary artist thinks it necessary to go on living!—perhaps the most profitable of all. There must be scores of short-story writers in the United States who are sure of receiving more praise—yes, and more pudding—for a single effort than the average English novelist gets for his hardy annual. These are for the most part masters of their crowd-compelling art; none of them, at any rate, has the lack of self-confidence which caused Henry James—as a result, perhaps, of his long residence in England—to declare, while revising his work, that he had felt a sense of relief when he abandoned the "frail craft" of the short story in which he had always been afraid of running ashore (and sometimes, it must be admitted, he did get stuck on a bank of the sand of infinitesimal circumstance!) Better still, they can snap their fingers at the Bostonian school of criticism (all that survives to-day of the Boston of the Brahmins!) knowing that they have the American people on their side. It is impossible to take up any American monthly or weekly periodical without finding in it a story by one of these men (or women) which arrests attention by its insight into some phase of human nature in action and its easy mastery of form. Few of them are known on this side of the Atlantic, which is not to be wondered at, seeing that it took us two generations to appreciate the genius of Ambrose Bierce, a Poe with modern improvements, who is unsurpassed in uncanny suggestiveness, chilling insinuation, and the power of haunting climax—it has been well said that "some of his tales cling in the reader's soul like a memory of the morgue." What a pity there exists no anthology of American short stories, old and new, for the English reader! Such a book would contain the masterpieces of Constance Woolson, Sarah Jewett, T. B. Aldrich, H. C. Bunner, F. H. Smith, Gouverneur Morris, and many others unknown even to our well-equipped critics who are proud of having cured themselves of their intrepid insularity. O. Henry, the last American master of the *conte* to arrive in this country, is an object-lesson in our deficiencies. Even the

Bostonian critic, while blaming him for too much cleverness and insisting that "like Bret Harte, he cannot be trusted," praises him as a master of plot and diction, a true humourist, and a philosopher of living who really counts. That he gives us, not characters, but caricatures is a charge which no English reader will endorse. The honest truth is that he has made New York, that combination of a deeply subterranean Paradise and a sky-scraping Inferno, more vividly actual to us than the London in, by, and for which we live and die daily. Where can we find stories of London which can be compared with his sketches of New York written in dots and dashes of lightning? It is true we have our own Pett Ridge, one of the modern indispensables. But he is the chronicler of the works and days of a single class—the ubiquitous, but by no means universal, class of the black-coated proletariat or lower middle class, the appearance of which Charles Booth regarded as the most important

examples of the fantastical *conte* which are little short of masterpieces in their mode. It is the dry light of intellectual humour, which plays about them, as a rule, like summer lightning in the hills on a head-achey night. "Eupompus Gave Splendour to Art by Numbers" is a delightfully absurd skit on certain modern schools of painting. Eupompus, developing the crude arithmetical instinct in us all which compelled Dr. Johnson to count the posts and paving-stones of Fleet Street and causes me to pull every casual number I see (*e.g.*, the number of a taxi or a Bradbury) into factors, invented the Philarithmic school of painting which—well, I am not going to enter into details lest a more dreadful artistic group than the Vorticists be wooed into being! In "Happily Ever After" again, which might perhaps be described as a Freudian exercise in the analysis of motives un-

recognised by the person they move, Mr. Huxley shows himself a subtle satirist of human nature and a would-be extirpator (as, indeed, all the younger writers are) of the conventions "bloody-rooted though leaf-verdant" of the war psychoses. A very different, though equally intriguing, volume of short, very short, stories is "GIPPO, OR THE JESTER IN EGYPT" (Cambridge: W. P. Spalding; 3s. net), by C. E. Newham, who is the editor of the *Granta*, the Cambridge University journal which has produced Barry Pain and other accomplished humourists. Most of Mr. Newham's tales are written in that pruned Kiplingesque diction which is a by-product of the Great War, and might perhaps be defined as the "pip-emma" style. He can realise a living, sweating, swearing subaltern in a sentence or two, and his humorous endings, epigrams in the irony of circumstance, are invariably mirth-provoking.

Three collections of short stories by authors of some reputation are also well worth reading. In "TALES OF TWO CONTINENTS" (Mills and Boon; 6s. net), by Robert Barr, you will find several workman-like examples of the *conte* of business adventures—an American invention, of which the stories of Get-rich-quick Wallingford are such excellent specimen quartz. Mr. Barr also presents some historical stories, none of which, however, is as good as "The Long Ladder," a mediæval horror of a beleagured castle saved from capture by two traitors who neutralised one another, which appeared in an English magazine years ago, and gives me a nasty feeling in the back of the head whenever I think of it. There is substance in "THE CLINTONS AND OTHERS" (W. Collins and Sons; 7s. net), by Archibald Marshall, who is perhaps the most skilful of established novelists at putting new wine, not too new, into old bottles, not too old. His short stories are so long as almost to amount to kit-kats. "Audacious Ann," which runs to 100 pages, is a story of a thirteen-year-old child who was sent to Coventry at her school for another girl's offence, the burden of which she took on her own shoulders. I should think that Mr. Marshall knows the essential school-girl as well as Mr. Booth Tarkington knows the American school-boy.

None of these books, except Mr. Huxley's, contains examples of the modern style of short-story telling. But in "JEWISH CHILDREN" (Heinemann; 6s.), translated from the Yiddish of "Shalom Aleichem," by Hannah Berman, you get the ultra-modern Russian impressionism which is already being imitated by some of the latest American workers in urban psychology.



THE NOVELIST OF VICTORIAN RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY, AND A LARGE-HEARTED PHILANTHROPIST: THE LATE MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, who died in London on March 24, was a grand-daughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and niece of Matthew Arnold. She was born in 1851 at Hobart, Tasmania, where her father, Thomas Arnold, was then an inspector of schools. He joined, left, and rejoined the Church of Rome. She came to Oxford at 17, and in 1872 married Mr. T. Humphry Ward, then Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose. In 1888 appeared her early and most famous novel, "Robert Elsmere," followed at intervals by many others, including "David Grieve," "Marcella," and "Helbeck of Bannisdale." She was also an ardent and practical social reformer, and, among other activities, founded the Passmore Edwards Settlement and Evening Play Centres for Children.

Photograph by Lafayette.

social fact of nineteenth-century history! He is indispensable, surely, but he is not that master of the *conte* who shall give us the Thousand and One Nights and Days of our own illimitable London.

Have we, then, no short-story tellers at all? Seeing that I have half-a-dozen books of short stories on my desk at this very moment the answer ought to be—and to a certain extent is—in the affirmative. Indeed, in one of these volumes, "LIMBO" (Chatto and Windus; 5s. net), by Aldous Huxley, already known as a poetical experimentalist of power and originality, we have

THE STAMP AS HISTORIAN: CHANGING EUROPE RECORDED IN PHILATELY.

BY COURTESY OF MR. FRED J. MELVILLE.

					
FROM A NEW STATE IN TRANSCAUCASIA: STAMPS OF THE NEW REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN, SHOWING, ON THE 2-ROUBLE STAMP (RIGHT), THE FORTRESS OF BAKU.			FROM THE NEW STATE OF YUGO-SLAVIA: TWO OLD BOSNIAN STAMPS OVERPRINTED "1918" (TO COMMEMORATE THE ARMISTICE); AND A YUGO-SLAV NEWSPAPER POST STAMP.		
					
FROM PLEBISCITE ZONES: TWO "NEUTRAL" STAMPS USED IN SLESVIG DURING THE VOTE, AND (RIGHT) A PLEBISCITE STAMP FOR UPPER SILESIA.			ONE OVERPRINTED TO SHOW THE BRITISH OCCUPATION: STAMPS FROM BATUM, IN THE CAUCASUS.		
					
TO COMMEMORATE (L. TO R.) LATVIA'S INDEPENDENCE AND THE RELIEF OF COURLAND FROM THE BOLSHEVISTS.			ANTI-BOLSHEVIST: (L. TO R.) STAMPS ISSUED BY GEN. YUDENITCH, GEN. BERMONDT, AND AUTHORITIES IN S. RUSSIA.		
					
DURING D'ANNUNZIO'S OCCUPATION OF FIUME: TEMPORARY STAMPS ISSUED TO SUPPLY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES.			BAVARIA'S FIRST POST-WAR PHASE: STAMPS WITH SPARTACIST OVERPRINTING—(PEOPLE'S STATE).		
			SECOND POST-WAR PHASE: A BAVARIAN AND GERMAN STAMP OVERPRINTED "FREE STATE."		
BULGARIA: (L. TO R.) THE SKUPTSCHINA PALACE, SOFIA; KING BORIS; A STAMP OVERPRINTED BY THE ALLIES FOR THE OCCUPATION OF THRACE.			FROM FIUME: A CHARITY STAMP USED AS AN ORDINARY STAMP.		
			SPARTACIST OVERPRINTING: A WURTEMBERG STAMP.		
			NEW ISSUES FROM BULGARIA: SOME RECENT PICTORIAL STAMPS WITH DESIGNS ILLUSTRATING SCENES TYPICAL OF THE COUNTRY—FOUR VARIETIES.		
					
ISSUED BY THE NEW REPUBLIC OF GERMAN AUSTRIA: EXAMPLES WITH THREE DIFFERENT DESIGNS.			BAVARIA'S LAST SEPARATE ISSUE BEFORE THE POSTAL UNION WITH GERMANY: THREE EXAMPLES.		
					
WITH "ROYAL" (KIR) OMITTED: A NEW HUNGARIAN STAMP.			FROM POLAND: A QUAIN STAMP USED AT CHECINY.		

The first three stamps above (in the top left-hand corner) are issued by the new Republic of Azerbaijan, in Transcaucasia, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Its capital is Baku. Another new State represented here is Yugo-Slavia. Some of the old Bosnian stamps (one, it will be noted, bears the head of the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria) were overprinted "1918" by the Jugo-Slavs to commemorate the Armistice. The Swiss "Children's" stamps are interesting as an official method of raising funds for philanthropic purposes, rather on the lines of our unofficial "War Seal Foundation" stamps. A limited number of Swiss "Children's" stamps is issued every year and sold

at a surtax over face value to benefit institutions for the welfare of children, and to combat tuberculosis. This year's set is remarkable for the accurate heraldic colouring of the devices in the arms of Nidwalden, Vaud, and Obwalden. The new stamps of Hungary are similar to those in use at the end of the war, but the abbreviation "Kir" (Royal) has been omitted from the inscription, which formerly ran "Magyar Kir Posta." Bavaria was the last of the German States to retain her separate postage, which is to be merged in that of Germany. After the Armistice Bavaria first became a "Volkstaat" (a Spartacist "People's State"), then a "Freistaat" (Free State) under the Moderates.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES LEAD TO ALLIED OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE: MARASH; AND BRITISH FORCES IN THE CITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE IMPERIAL PRESS PHOTO. CO.



RECENTLY THE SCENE OF A TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF ARMENIANS BY THE TURKS: MARASH, IN CILICIA—A VIEW FROM THE SOUTH.



THE BRITISH SHOW OF FORCE IN CONSTANTINOPLE: MEN OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET MARCHING THROUGH THE CITY—GENERAL MILNE TAKING THE SALUTE.



WHERE A FRENCH FORCE WAS BESIEGED, AND RETREATED OVER THE MOUNTAINS IN A BLIZZARD, WITH GREAT LOSSES: MARASH—THE AINTAB ROAD.



AT CONSTANTINOPLE: (L. TO R.) GENERAL BRIDGES AND ADMIRAL DE ROBECK, HIGH COMMISSIONER.



WITH THEIR GUNS READY FOR ACTION: SIX BRITISH DREADNAUGHTS AND (IN THE FOREGROUND) FRENCH DESTROYERS, AT ANCHOR OFF CONSTANTINOPLE, RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY THE ALLIES.



AT THE REVIEW OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET FORCE IN CONSTANTINOPLE: GENERAL MILNE, COMMANDING THE ALLIED GARRISON.

After the massacre at Marash, the Allies occupied Constantinople, and British forces, naval and military, were strongly represented. A great impression was made by a march through the city of a large body of men from the Atlantic Fleet. Regarding the terrible events in Cilicia, Lord Curzon said in the House of Lords: "The massacre of Armenians in the villages commenced even before the attack upon the French in the town of Marash. The French endured a siege of great severity. They were compelled by superior forces to withdraw, and it was in their retreat across the mountains, amid a raging blizzard, that a very considerable part of the loss of life occurred. It is undoubted that the number of those who perished was

very great indeed. The loss of life was deplorable and the crime was great, abominable, and admitted. As soon as we heard of these events, the Supreme Council addressed themselves through their High Commissioners to the Government at Constantinople. . . . A suggestion as to the dispatch of part of the British Fleet then at Constantinople to the port of Marsina was put forward. The opinion of all the Allied High Commissioners was that the Fleet could exercise a much superior influence at and near Constantinople." The "Temps" recently stated: "General Franchet d'Espèrey remains Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Turkey-in-Europe. General Milne, who also commands the forces in Asia Minor, is head of the garrison of Constantinople."

Football by Ear; Racing by Touch: Blind Athletes.

THE general sports of St. Dunstan's are divided under the following headings: (1) Saturday Sports; (2) Tug-of-War; (3) Rowing; (4) Football; (5) Physical Jerks; (6) Cycling; and (7) Swimming.

Every Saturday morning a varied programme of sports is attempted, and has been very successful, the average number of entries being about 200. Each week a different programme is arranged, and points are given for places—for instance, 5 points are allowed for every entry; and, in addition, 20 points for a win, 15 for second place, and 10 for third place. At the end of each month the points are added up, and the man securing the highest is awarded a special prize by Sir Arthur Pearson. This prize has added zest and enthusiasm to the sports, and the men strive might and main to possess it.

The programme generally consists of a selection of seven of the following events:—In Putting the Weight a 16-lb. shot is used, and good distances are obtained. To show how well the blinded men can "put" the weight, a distance of over 30 feet was obtained recently by one of the competitors. In the Jumping, three continuing jumps from a standing start are attempted. The voice of the instructor gives the boys the direction, and they are "all out" to create a record. Only last Saturday one man jumped 26 ft. 10 in., which may be considered very good. Throwing the Cricket Ball is frequently tried. Here again direction is obtained by a whistle sounded by one of the instructors. A throw of 72 yards gained the prize last week, but in practice a ball has been thrown over 80 yards. Climbing the Rope is always a keen competition. The ropes are about 30 feet from the ground, and three boys compete together. Some have climbed to the cross-bar in the quick time of 12 seconds. The Skipping Competition is very popular.

The 100 Yards Sprint is an exceedingly popular race. A rope 100 yards long is stretched along the track. Rings, to which handkerchiefs are attached, are placed on the ropes, and the men hold them. This gives the men confidence and the opportunity of a straight run. Very good times are shown. One man has done the 100 yards in 12.45 sec., and when it is possible for us to have four parallel wires in place of the one rope, so that the men may run abreast, considerably quicker times will be attained. The 100 Yards Walking Races also have been attempted by means of the rope, and the distance has been covered in 17.45 sec.

The Target Competition is excellent for giving men right judgment and sense of direction. They are told that a target of certain diameter has been placed a certain height from the ground. The men stand about 30 feet away, and the whistle is blown by an instructor standing behind the target. The boys have a stick in their hands, and their object is to place the point of the stick on the target and get a "bull's-eye" if possible. The men are frequently successful in obtaining "bull's-eyes," and generally good scores

have been recorded. There are a large number of other events which are keenly contested, such as the Victoria Cross race, Cigarette race, Wheel-barrow race, 100 yards Pair race, Egg-and-Spoon race, Kangaroo race, Relay race, and Three-Legged race.

Great interest is taken in the Tug-of-War. The teams from the various annexes compete against one another for the various cups. So as to give all sizes and weights an opportunity of pulling, there are three cups provided.

The Rowing at St. Dunstan's has been most

day. Crews have frequently been entered against sighted crews, and only last summer, at the Marlow Regatta, one of our "fours" fought their way to the final, and was only beaten after a very great struggle.

Football is one of the most popular of our sports events, for it gives old football men the opportunity of again kicking the ball. A Football Cup competition is arranged for each month for a cup presented by Sir Arthur Pearson. Each team consists of six players, and during the last competition thirty distinct teams took

part. We try to run the competition as near regulation football lines as possible. The matches are played on the "knock-out" basis, so that by playing one another the teams are singled out to the two finalists. At our last final, Molyneux, of the Chelsea Football Club, acted as goalkeeper, and the boys showed their skill by scoring 8 goals against him. Each game consists of placed kicks from a spot 15 yards out, against a good class sighted goalkeeper. The play is of two periods, in which each member of the team has two kicks at goal, the teams scoring the most goals passing into the next round.

This competition is quite easy to run, because all the men know something about football. Visualising the goalkeeper, they have an excellent idea of the large space which he has to defend. They obtain their direction by listening to the goalkeeper calling out, and it is then their practice to try and place the ball where they feel the goalkeeper cannot reach it. The goalkeepers speak highly of the accuracy of the men's shooting. In connection with the football, we have made it a practice to take a number of boys each week to the various League matches. Both the Chelsea and Arsenal Football Clubs have been most kind in providing seats for the boys. Each pair of men has an instructor who keeps up a running commentary on the game, which the boys follow wonderfully well. They are so keen upon attending the matches that their names have to be balloted for week by week.

Another popular exercise is Physical Jerks. So that the men may keep absolutely fit, ex-Army instructors take the men in physical jerks each morning before seven o'clock. Those who are interested in cycling have many opportunities for riding, as every annexe is supplied with tandems on which an Orderly or Sister escorts the men who wish to ride. Frequently they are seen taking early morning rides before breakfast. Swimming is very popular in the summer months, and swimming parties are regularly arranged for the early mornings at the Finchley Road Baths.

Generally speaking, the sports are a great feature of our life at St. Dunstan's. They are so helpful to the men, not only from the medical and physical point of view, but also by giving them tremendous confidence, and anyone who sees them must realise that they have indeed obtained a "VICTORY over BLINDNESS."



SPORTS FOR BLINDED MEN AT ST. DUNSTAN'S, REGENT'S PARK: THE START OF AN EGG-AND-SPOON RACE.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

successful, for the men are showing tremendous keenness and enthusiasm. They are seen regularly down at the lake in Regent's Park practising as early as 6.30 in the morning, and also throughout the day during the intervals when they are not at work. We have a professional instructor, and each man may have the benefit of expert tuition. Nearly 200 men are availing themselves of this opportunity. Regattas are held in May, July, and October on the Thames at Putney, where the Vesta Rowing



A BOAT RACE WITH BLIND CREWS: THE FINISH OF "SUSSEX" V. "ANZAC" IN THE FINAL OF THE FOURS, IN ST. DUNSTAN'S REGATTA AT PUTNEY.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]

Club are most kind in granting us the use of their boat-house. The keenness and stamina of the men are shown by the fact that at our last regatta, owing to the water being too rough to complete our first day's sports, the boys attempted and carried through magnificently thirty-five races on the second

PLAYING FOOTBALL BY EAR AND RUNNING BY TOUCH: BLIND ATHLETES.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT ST. DUNSTAN'S BY SPORT AND GENERAL, AND ONE (THE LAST) BY ALFRED.



OBTAINING DIRECTION BY THE SOUND OF A WHISTLE: BLIND MEN OF ST. DUNSTAN'S THROWING THE CRICKET-BALL.



ST. DUNSTAN'S MEN CLIMBING THE ROPE: A COMPETITION IN WHICH SOME HAVE REACHED THE CROSS-BAR IN 12 SECONDS.



GUIDED BY A RING SLIDING ALONG A CORD: A 100 YARDS SPRINT.



COXED BY A NURSE: BLINDED SOLDIERS ROWING IN REGENT'S PARK—AN AUSTRALIAN FOUR.



JUDGING DIRECTION BY A WHISTLE: THE TARGET COMPETITION—AN "INNER."



AIMING BY THE SOUND OF THE GOAL-KEEPER'S VOICE: BLINDED SOLDIERS OF ST. DUNSTAN'S SHOOTING AT GOAL.



PLAYING FOOTBALL BY EAR: OBTAINING DIRECTION FOR A SHOT AT GOAL BY LISTENING TO THE GOAL-KEEPER.

It is marvellous what blind men can do in athletics by the senses of touch and hearing. As our photographs show, the men at St. Dunstan's, the famous Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors in Regent's Park, take the keenest interest in various sports and games. In running they keep their direction by holding a ring that slides along a cord. On the other hand, in such contests as throwing the cricket ball or shooting at goal in football, they obtain direction by ear, listening to the instructor's whistle or the goal-keeper's

voice, and judging accordingly. Capt. Ernest Williams, the Sports Captain at St. Dunstan's, whose article on the subject appears on the opposite page, writes: "The sports are a great feature of our life. They are so helpful to the men, not only from the medical and physical point of view, but also by giving them tremendous confidence. Anyone who sees them must realise that they have indeed gained a 'victory over blindness.'" The target competition is explained in the article.



THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.



By J. T. GREIN.

THE answer which our excellent Minister of Education has given to a deputation of the Drama League proves that he underestimates the theatre as a national institution. Urged to help in the establishment of a National Theatre policy, he suggests that the Government would favour a scheme of municipal support. Incidentally, he added: "Now that English literature is being seriously studied in the Universities we may, I think, hope for some very promising results." Anent this I would say with the American: "I should smile." It is the finest sample of official retort on record. It uses a commonplace to express nothing.

But to come to the main point. Is it fair, is it real appreciation of the intellectual needs of the nation, to delegate to townships the duty of the State? Is the ratepayer, already over-burdened, to be charged once more for that which could easily be spared from the millions of Mr. Fisher's educational budget? I could well follow the Minister if he proposed that every municipality should erect, *pari passu* with town-halls and schools, well-equipped theatres, and let them to competent managers at a reasonable rental. That would be an encouragement of art, and good finance. For charging but half—in some cases a third—of what is nowadays paid for a theatre in London and the greater centres, the return in interest would be well worth while the capitalisation. It is done in Belgium, in Holland, in Germany, and the ratepayers are well pleased with the system.

But between the building and the equipment of a theatre and the idea of the Drama League (and others) there is a vast difference. It would be folly to expect successful theatre-management in the artistic sense from our municipal bodies. Without wishing to belittle their intelligence, I contend that there is no proof whatsoever that they are manned by persons who have the right understanding of drama and acting as arts. The first aid must come from the State, and, so long as we have no Ministry of Fine Arts—which is much needed—from the Minister of Education. For even private initiation has failed: look at the serio-comic story of the National Theatre movement which began with Sir Carl Meyer's munificence, and has met with no single large response from an English Mæcenas. Yet look what the State could achieve with one million detached from the huge Minister Fisher wants for education!

The building question is of minor import; it is not the bricks and mortar that matter, but the inner life of the building. And there are at least two theatres in London—the Haymarket and His Majesty's—which with befitting compensation and a patriotic appeal to their owners would be ideal for the purposes of the National Theatre. If Sir Alfred Butt and Mr. Collins could not be prevailed upon, let Drury Lane be indeed what it is in name.

The building question solved, the interest would amply suffice to organise the institution; to equip all the plays of Shakespeare once and for all, so that revival would not each time mean new outlay of production; to maintain a repertoire from our old literature and our modern plays; to encourage the new-comer; to revive the classics of the ancients and of India; to produce the best and most universal work of Europe—most of which is unknown to us, or left to spasmodic

performances of private societies. To handle the scheme no hydra-headed committee is needed.

The example of Reinhardt should be our finger-point. He stands alone and commands, yet he is surrounded by an excellent staff—in the military, not in the lesser, sense of the word—men who are his peers in experience, men who have the world's drama at their finger-ends, men who command languages, men who do not theorise about the drama, but who know the four corners of the stage from the curtain-bell to the electric-light board. With these men he confers in

bred by municipality and rates, but that it is merely a question of finding a tub of gold and a Diogenes inside.

Louis Bouwmeester, whose Shylock for one brief week added lustre to Mr. J. B. Fagan's season at the Duke of York's Theatre, might well be called the Henry Irving of the Netherlands. For, like Irving, he is looked upon as the Grand Old Man of his profession. He stands above party-strife—the battle royal for supremacy of the younger generation, in which one half of the nation sides with Willem Royaards, anon the proud conqueror of the Amsterdam National Theatre, and the other is divided between Eduard Verkade, Jan Musch, and Van der Lugt.

"Onze Louis" is one of the institutions of his country; he is the idol of the people; his creations of the great figures of literature are part and parcel of juvenile education. Every man, woman, and child has seen his Shylock, his Louis XI., his Wolsey, his *Œdipus*, his Napoleon (in "*Madame Sans-Gêne*"), his Mark Antony, and, until some years ago, his Hamlet. There may be difference of opinion as to some of his conceptions, but his work possesses the power of impressing itself indelibly on the memory. As I write, I see the pageant filing past me in distinct differentiation; I remember details of poignant scenes; I hear the echo of his deep, wondrous voice, which propels every word in rare purity of coinage. For Bouwmeester's diction is the greatest of his gifts. Bouwmeester is an actor by intuition—the actor born, in contrast to the actor made by learning. Some people say that his scholarly knowledge is scant—and, indeed, he is a poor penman: his letters are of archaic simplicity—but he is, by dowry of genius, something greater than a scholar. He sees things steadily and whole, and, without toying with details, he reveals an astounding grasp of character.

We discussed Shylock the other day: he had just arrived after a laborious journey, and sat in his hotel quietly smoking his pipe—a little Napoleon to the life, looking not a day older than his double in his fiftieth year. We were comparing notes concerning the greatest Shylocks of a generation: Irving, Possart, and—despite his modest negation—Bouwmeester. Then he burst

forth, and in Dutch, almost Shakespearean in choice of language, he gave his view. His eye aflame, his outcry torrential, his oblivion of self turned the little hotel bedroom into a stage. His argument crystallised in a Hymn of Hate—the Jew's hatred of the Gentiles. That was, according to him, the all-conquering characteristic of the man. His race down-trodden, he would avenge his race. And as such he has shown us the Jew—Jew to the backbone in lisp, in profusion of gesture, in love of possession, in paternal pride and attachment—but, above all, Jew in the unwritten, self-imposed mission to pay back with compound interest centuries of humiliation. It was this adamant conception that held us spell-bound in the theatre, that made us forget the difference of

language. As in opera, the melody translated the word.

But what we did not forget, and what should be recorded in proud admiration, is that, with but one rehearsal, our actors harmonised so completely with their guest that the picture showed neither crack nor blur.



IN THE HANSOM CAB: THE EARL OF CLINCHAM AND MR. SALTEENA IN "THE YOUNG VISITERS," AT THE COURT THEATRE.

The setting of the dramatic version of Miss Daisy Ashford's novel, "*The Young Visitors*," at the Court Theatre, is a masterpiece. Our photograph shows the hansom cab in which the Earl of Clincham (Mr. John Deverell) and Mr. Salteena (Mr. Ben Field) drive to the "*Levie*" at Buckingham Palace.—[Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.]

ministerial conclave; his spirit dominates; his word is law; but he distils—the master-mind he is—from their reports and considerations all he needs to supplement his own projects.

What Berlin has found in a Galician, London can find too, not necessarily among the established managers, but among the younger generation, some of whom have



THE "LEVIE" AT WHICH THE QUEEN WAS INDISPOSED: MR. SALTEENA'S PRESENTATION—IN "THE YOUNG VISITERS," AT THE COURT THEATRE.

"*The Young Visitors*" has proved a great success in its dramatic form, at the Court Theatre. Our photograph shows Mr. Salteena (Mr. Ben Field) being presented to the Prince of Wales as "Lord Hyssops." The Prince, it will be seen, is wearing his "small but costly crown." The Earl of Clincham (Mr. John Deverell) is standing on the right.—[Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.]

studied in all the great centres of the Old World and the New, and are thirsting to burst forth with deeds. So let us pray that by constantly hammering at Minister Fisher's door we may convince him that the National Theatre need not be laboriously and incompetently

SWIMMING FOR THE CROSS: AN AQUATIC GREEK RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY THE IMPERIAL PRESS PHOTO CO.



RECOVERING A WOODEN CROSS BLESSED AND CAST INTO THE SEA BY A GREEK METROPOLITAN, ASSISTED BY AN ARMENIAN ARCHIMANDRITE : PARTICIPANTS IN A PICTURESQUE ANNUAL CEREMONY—IN THIS CASE AT ARNAUTKIOI, ON THE BOSPORUS.

This interesting drawing illustrates a ceremony of the Orthodox Greek Church, dating back to Apostolic times, and designed to kindle in young men a spirit of emulation and self-denial in the service of the Cross. It takes place annually on January 6 (old style), the traditional day of Our Lord's baptism, at all maritime towns of the Near East. Here it is seen in progress at Arnautkioi, on the Bosphorus. The Greek Patriarch himself officiates on that day at the Patriarchal Church, and is represented at the aquatic cere-

mony by a Metropolitan. With the latter in the boat (in the right background) is seen an Armenian ecclesiastic, an Archimandrite or a Bishop. A wooden cross is blessed by the Metropolitan and thrown into the sea, whereupon a number of young men jump into the water and recover it. When the Cross has been landed it is borne through the town, and a collection is made for local schools. We are indebted for particulars to the courtesy of his Eminence the Metropolitan of Trebizond, who recently arrived in London.



THE SPANISH ARMADA.

FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

(See Note on page 588.) Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.

THE BIRD-MAN'S VIEW: MUSEUM AND GOLFING CENTRE FROM THE AIR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY AEROFILMS; SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL



WHERE STOOD A FOREST: THE "FORCIBLY"-MADE STOKE POGES GOLF-COURSE; AND THE CLUB-HOUSE.



BEGUN IN 1837; FINISHED IN 1875! THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, AT CAMBRIDGE.

Of Stoke Poges it is written in "The Golf Courses of the British Isles": "Never was there a better instance of the art of forcibly turning a forest into a golf course than is to be found at Stoke Poges. . . . In every direction there stretched thick belts of woodland, and yet a golf course was going to be made and opened in less than no time." A little while and "There was the course ready to be played on, and a very good course it is—long, difficult, and for the most part entertaining."—The Fitzwilliam Museum

at Cambridge (seen in the centre of the photograph) owes its being to Richard, seventh and last Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died on February 5, 1816, and bequeathed to the University his books, illuminated MSS., paintings, engravings, etc., together with the dividends from £100,000 South Sea Annuities, for a Museum to house them. The foundation-stone was laid in 1837; but the work was suspended in 1847 for lack of funds. The Entrance Hall, not completed until 1875, cost £23,000. The whole building cost some £115,000.

THE BIRD-MAN'S VIEW: WHERE THE KING IS SPENDING EASTER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY AEROFILM; SUPPLIED BY TOPICAL.



WINDSOR CASTLE—THE EAST TERRACE (RIGHT); ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL (LEFT)—WITH ETON COLLEGE (RIGHT CENTRE).



WITH PART OF WINDSOR AND ETON; AND ETON COLLEGE (LEFT BACKGROUND): WINDSOR CASTLE AND ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

The fact that the King and Queen are spending Easter at Windsor Castle adds special interest to these photographs. We may add that, in his book on Windsor, Sir Richard Holmes wrote: "The present town rose gradually under the shadow and protection of the castle erected by the Conqueror. Of this early building no actual trace remains, but it is almost certain that it consisted of a keep on the site of the present Round Tower, and of surrounding defensive buildings. William is recorded as having visited Windsor

in 1070, and this is the first mention of it as a residence of the Sovereign, who probably came here then and afterwards for hunting in the adjoining forest. The Castle, as it exists now, dates from the time of Henry II." Needless to mention, other monarchs altered it and added to it. St. George's Chapel was founded by Edward IV., in 1474, and finished by Henry VIII. Eton College, it seems scarcely necessary to say, was founded by Henry VI., in 1440.

THE MOST DANGEROUS OF AFRICAN BIG GAME: THE BUFFALO.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY F. RUSSELL ROBERTS.



ON THE WAY TO THEIR RESTING-PLACE FOR THE DAY: A HERD OF BUFFALO CROSSING AN OPEN SPACE BETWEEN TWO PATCHES OF BUSH.



WITH A HERD-BULL TOO YOUNG TO INTEREST THE SPORTSMAN: BUFFALO GRAZING.

Describing these photographs, Capt. Russell Roberts writes: "The African buffalo is a truculent beast, classed by many experienced hunters as the most dangerous of African big game. When photographing wild life, the dividing line between the dull and dangerous and the timid and wide-awake is very evident. Dealing with the first category, which includes elephant and rhino, all that is required is a little knowledge of the beast's habits and a stout heart; then, bar accidents, one can go close up and take

excellent pictures. In the case of the second category, which, in Africa, refers chiefly to the antelopes, skill in stalking is the chief requisite. The buffalo represents both: trouble if one's presence is detected when close up, and a suspicious wide-awakeness which makes approach difficult. In the first picture a herd is grazing placidly. The herd-bull is young, as yet unworthy of the sportsman's attention. In the second, buffalo are on their way to their resting-place. Some fine old bulls bring up the rear."

THE AFRICAN BUFFALO AT HOME: THE MIDDAY SIESTA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY A. RUSSELL ROBERTS



A FAMILY GROUP: AN OLD BULL, WITH FINE HORNS; AN OLD COW; AND TWO YOUNG COWS.

As to this photograph, Capt. Russell Roberts writes: "Here we have a family group, headed by an old bull, with fine horns worthy of a prominent place on any sportsman's wall! The palms of the horns are very broad and grow up close together in the case of old bulls; the older the bull the closer the palms. Beside him is an old cow, and in front are two young cows. Other buffalo are around; and, within sixty yards, probably

a hundred of them are lying dreaming, in the heat of the day. The thin bush affords little shade; but this seems to be of small moment to them. Buffalo habitually stand and lie close together, so inextricably mixed up that it is often hard to tell which part belongs to which beast." Our readers will remember that we have recently published photographs by Capt. Russell Roberts of various other African animals in their native haunts.

ART IN THE SALE ROOMS

BY ARTHUR HAYDEN.

THE Yates Thompson illuminated manuscripts have come and gone, and the prices realised at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge's auction-rooms proved interesting. The "Miracles of St. Cuthbert," twelfth century, brought £5000, with its forty-six miniatures in scarlet and green and gold. The "Carrow Psalter," thirteenth century, of Norwich work, brought £4100; and the "Salvin Horæ," a beautiful Book of Hours of the thirteenth century, £2000. The

falling erratically, but yet governed by the inexorable tenets of beauty and truth.

A recent contest of etchers' reputations at Messrs. Christie's rooms discovered surprising and disconcerting results. Prices were high and a cosmopolitan taste exhibited itself. If the London auction-rooms are to be the centre of taste, English buyers must enlarge their borders. Our purses are always generous, but oftentimes we are hampered by much ado about nothing in regard to some of our own artists. Auction prices are now world-wide, and international competition in regard to values is a potent factor.

"John Knox's House," by D. Y. Cameron,

R.A., brought 50 guineas, and the same subject by Hedley Fittion realised 16 guineas. "Craigievar" obtained 88 guineas, and "Nithsdale" 22 guineas—by the former artist. Even the etcher's competition with itself obeys no fixed laws. All these prices contain elements of chance. It is a matter of opinion which is the better. Those who held one opinion were there when they were sold. To-morrow another set of persons might think differently. My lord the auctioneer has nothing to say in the matter. He calls out the lot number, and adds no comments of his own. Readers innocent of great auction-rooms might conclude it was just a question of pushing one object to its uttermost limits. No; it is quite colourless. If emotion there be, it is not with the auctioneer.

Under the same roof simultaneously old silver was selling. A pair of Charles II. silver-gilt candlesticks with fluted nozzles, vase-shaped stems, and flat knobs chased with acanthus foliage, circa 1670, maker's mark IS with a crescent and two pellets below, brought (at 370s. an ounce) £1137.

In other places other collections pass as surely away, collected by some patient connoisseur or archæologist. A collection of garden sundials, snatched from green lawns and sunlit terraces to be appraised at auction in the dim environment of a London sale-room, is as though Time's hand had been momentarily arrested. The late Sir Frank Crisp, Bt., in his *omnium gatherum* of garden sundials, recently dispersed by Mr. J. C. Stevens of Covent Garden, made a fine choice of these watchmen of the garden with their quaint mottoes linking Time and Death together as indissolubly as did Holbein in his "Dance of Death." These bronze dials, either square or octagonal or circular, are set on a marble bed. Many have an ornamental gnomon with heraldic shield. The motto is dear to collectors. "Feare God and obey the King" is engraved on a dial dated 1616. "Time the devourer of Things" on a dial by John Wise, 1669. "I count the bright hours only," or "Time and Tide tarry for no man," signed John Croft, London. Another motto runs: "As these hours do pass away So doth the life of man decay." A lead sundial has "Deo honor et Gloria," and another bears the words, "Sic transit gloria mundi." "Come light visit me," is the inscription on another. An interesting item in this collection is the shepherds' sundial used on Salisbury Plain, a ring sundial some 4½ in. which sold for £2 10s.

Of forthcoming sales the most noteworthy is that of the Arms and Armour of the late Sir Guy Laking, and to Messrs. Christie's catalogue Baron de Cresson contributes a "Preface," which strikes a sympathetic note concerning the life of the collector and great connoisseur of these arms, cut short of its ripe fulfilment.



FROM THE CHAPEL OF THE CHATEAU DE BIRON, PÉRIGORD, FRANCE: "THE ENTOMBMENT"—A LIMESTONE POLYCHROME GROUP OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIOD.

This beautiful statuary group is among the works of art bequeathed by the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to the Metropolitan Art Museum at New York.—[Photograph supplied by Alfieri.]

"Apocalypse, with the Commentary of Berengaudus," thirteenth century, with its "monsters and miracles and wonders of Heaven and Horrors of Hell," each page a picture, realised £5700. The "Psalter" of John of Gaunt, fourteenth century, brought £4000; and the "Hours of Elizabeth ye Quene" a similar sum.

The Old Master drawings from the collection of the Marquess of Lansdowne, together with the Yates Thompson manuscripts, had a private view which became a society function. The prices realised form another chain of precedents in establishing future values.

It is obvious that early masters hold their own. Age does not dim their quality, and their prestige does not stale under the hammer. Taddeo Gaddi, early fourteenth century, the godson of Giotto, whose assistant he was for twenty-four years, claimed from posterity his laurel crown at Christie's recently with his "Madonna and Child" (21 in. by 12 in.) on panel with spandrel above, which realised 5000 guineas.

The auction-room is a kaleidoscope. The scenes are ever changing: old pictures, old furniture, old silver, old porcelain, punctuated by wholesale harvests of the modern schools where the wheat has not yet been sifted from the chaff. The auction-room holds a great range with wonderfully surprising results. The calendar is no guide as to what flotsam or jetsam or what treasure trove passes in quick succession.

It is certain that no one can foretell with accuracy the exact price an object of art will fetch. The ivory hammer falls according to an inexorable law—the law of demand, which meets its momentary quietus in the supply provided. And fashion, and taste, and advanced connoisseurship govern the law of demand. The law of supply and demand is the last learned law rising and

Méryon's "L'Abside de Notre Dame" (2nd state) only fetched 100 guineas, but the pendulum swung to Anders L. Zorn, the Norwegian etcher. Two portrait studies, "Skerrikulla" and "Valkulla" brought the same price apiece. "Mona," by the same artist-etcher, brought 190 guineas, and "Frida" only 18 guineas, and his "La Mère la Madone dénommé" brought 155 guineas. Muirhead Bone's "Great Gantry" brought 165 guineas at the same sale. But one wonders why Zorn's portrait of Senator Hay brought 17 guineas and Strang's portraits of Thomas Hardy and Rudyard Kipling only 5 guineas apiece. The relationship between Rudyard Kipling and John Hay is bridged by "Jim Bludso"—the same strong dialect and the same human passions—

And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard On a man that died for men.



ST. GEORGE IN POLYCHROME LIMESTONE: A FIFTEENTH-CENTURY EQUESTRIAN STATUE FROM TOURAINE.

The late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the famous financier, left a rich legacy of art treasures to the Metropolitan Art Museum at New York. This statue formed part of the bequest.

Photograph supplied by Alfieri.

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SELF-DETERMINATION IN SLESVIG: PLEBISCITE DAY AT FLENSBORG.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL.



BEFLAGGED WITH THE NATIONAL COLOURS: SHIPS BRINGING DANISH OUT-VOTERS ARRIVING AT FLENSBORG FOR THE PLEBISCITE.



WITH FIXED BAYONETS AND A LEWIS GUN: BRITISH TROOPS GUARDING THE STREET OUTSIDE THE COMMISSION'S RESIDENCE.



BRITISH TROOPS AT FLENSBORG ON POLLING DAY: ON GUARD AT THE RAILWAY STATION, AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF GERMAN OUT-VOTERS.



OUTSIDE THE RESIDENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION: BRITISH AND FRENCH GUARDS AT THE FLENSBURGER-HOF HOTEL.



THE "BATTLE OF THE FLAGS" IN FLENSBORG ON POLLING DAY: THE DANEBROG AND THE GERMAN BLACK, WHITE, AND RED.

The Plebiscite in the Second Zone of Slesvig took place on Sunday, March 14, and resulted in a German majority. Unofficial figures for the whole zone were given as 13,025 votes for Denmark and 48,148 for Germany. The figures given for the town of Flensburg were: For Denmark, 8900 votes; for Germany, 26,858. Of the residents there voted: For Denmark, 7551; for Germany, 19,163. Many out-voters (born but not resident in the plebiscite area), both Danish and German, travelled to Flensburg to vote. The Danes

came chiefly by sea, and lived on board ship during their stay. The Germans came by rail. Since these results there has been an agitation in Copenhagen and elsewhere for the cession of Flensburg to Denmark in spite of the plebiscite, but the International Commission forbade public meetings on the subject in Slesvig, and it was recently reported that those organised in Copenhagen had been abandoned. A bitter controversy, however, continues. North Slesvig (the first plebiscite zone), it will be recalled, voted Danish.

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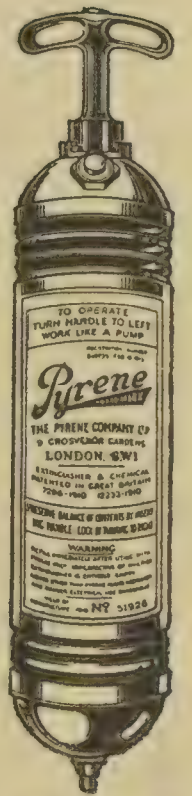
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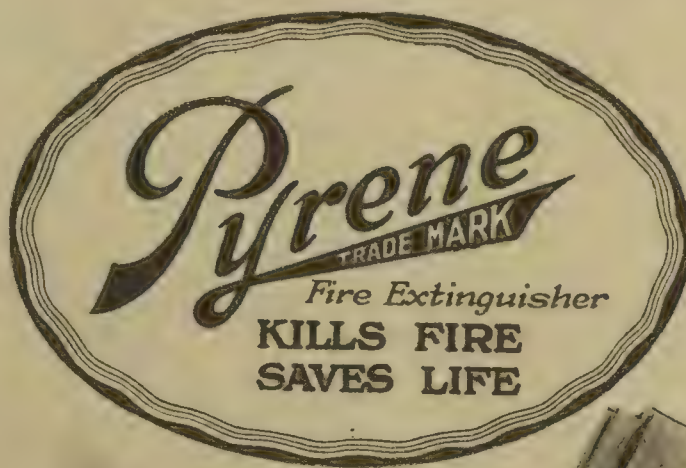
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LADIES' NEWS.

THERE has been no better opportunity for studying the incoming fashions in the most reliable way than at the Grand Military Meeting at Sandown Park. The weather was glorious, the attendance very large, especially on the opening day, and the wives of distinguished soldiers and their girls friends are ever in the van of fashion. The first day saw a regular transformation scene. Feminine arrivals were wrapped in furs almost to a woman. The attentions of the sun proved too ardent for these and they were cast aside, when it was discovered that, beneath the winter garb of fur, was the butterfly-like raiment of the early spring. Several very smart dresses were of soft taffeta, an old friend softened by new treatment, and in delightfully harmonious and rich colours. One, of wood hyacinth-blue, had a coquillé frill springing out at the hips, and getting attenuated as it neared the hem. Another, of a lovely wall-flower red, was embroidered in a lovely shade of dove grey in a design of circles and triangles, while from the hips hung a fringe of wallflowered ostrich feather. Tweed coats and skirts were in evidence, and these were of strange colourings and rather wide stripes. Many showed a slightly ballooned effect over the hips, which is smarter than it is graceful. A few of the blouses were high at the neck, one or two even exaggeratedly so; and there were some half-dozen examples of ruff-like frills of pleated lawn almost up to the ears, giving a smart but rather grim suggestion of a head in a charger.

In dress, the borderland between winter and summer was sometimes compromised, but hats all plumped for the spring. The favourites were after the Eastern turban idea. Sometimes the stiff crown was all in one colour, and the folded brocade round it the same coloured ground with bright hues, gold and silver, all intermingled. Again, the whole hat was of brocade or of effective embroidery. Some high-crowned hats were of Russian headdress style, others were like mitres. When these were of very bright-hued brocade mingled with gold and silver, they were very eye-compelling. There were also hats trimmed with a double frill of loops of straw round the crown. The leather variety of headgear was exploited. It is a fabric lighter than leather and in quite brilliant colours. To me it savoured too much of millinery for the bath to be in keeping with the brilliant and warm sunshine. As to feet, they have never been neater, and I saw not a single pair of *outré* shoes or bizarre stockings. The King talked long with Earl Haig on the opening day and with Sir

William Robertson. The Countess of Wilton witnessed the win of her horse and so did her twin sister Mrs. Bulteel, and many distinguished soldiers and their wives were present.



THE VOGUE OF THE JUMPER.

For "le petit dîner intime," nothing could be more attractive and useful than this black Georgette jumper, trimmed with fine jet insertion and fringe. It can be obtained from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge.

The Duchess of Albany's ball at Devonshire House, on the 14th, will be the inauguration of the post-Easter season. It promises to be a most picturesque affair; the dresses are to be of the period from 1760 to 1790,

and three quadrilles, one English, one French and the third American, will open the ball. These will be danced all in the big ballroom before general dancing begins and all at the same time. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Earl of Athlone dance in the English one; the others are all well-known people. The object of the ball is to help the Deptford Fund, which has been for more than a quarter of a century the Duchess of Albany's pet philanthropic project.

The past lovely days have turned summer girls' thoughts to summer clothes. For golf and tennis light and dainty clothing has been required already in this unwontedly early hot sunshine. Those who have revelled in the beautiful linen fabrics of Robinson and Cleaver do well to bethink themselves early of fresh, cool clothing. It will cost more and more as time goes on, for flax is scarce the whole world over. Robinson and Cleaver, large as their stock is in their Regent Street Linen Hall, foresee that it must ere long be exhausted, and so advise their clients not to delay in purchasing linens either for personal wear or for the house. They are now supplying many of their real Irish linen products at manufacturers' prices, and desire that their customers should use the opportunity. An illustrated list, No. 40D, describing a quantity of this famous Irish linen, will be sent post free by that firm if asked for. It is a tip to buy now, for looking ahead in this way will certainly pay.

Only last week I succeeded in obtaining an "Almanach de Gotha" for the current year. Portions of it make grim reading. The Grand Duke Paul, whom most people believed to be alive, was (Lady Egerton, who is a Russian, told me) assassinated. The "Almanach de Gotha" gives him as shot at Petrograd, Jan. 28, 1919. His son is given as having been killed at the Battle of Archangel, Sept., 1918. Happily this is not so; the Grand Duke Dimitri was here through 1919, and also early in this year. He fought in the latter part of the war as a Captain in our Army. The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Cyril are given as living in Finland. Of the Grand Duchess's mother, known here as the Duchess of Edinburgh, nothing is said. The Grand Duke George, brother of the Grand Duke Michael, who has for so long made his home in England, is given as having been shot in Petrograd the same day as the Grand Duke Paul. His widow and two daughters are here. To the ex-Tsar and all members of his family is appended the tragic word "tués"! As to the *ci-devant* Emperors and Princes and Grand Dukes, they speak eloquently of the tragedy and upheavals of the European war!

A. E. L.

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"And you find that the road is not nearly wide enough."

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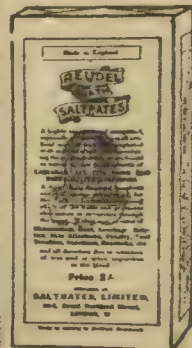
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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

SHELL-SHOCK AND ITS CAUSE.

SHELL-SHOCK is an affection from which it is said some 25 per cent. of demobilised soldiers are suffering, and has only come into prominence since the late war. It is generally supposed to be due to the horror produced by the awful sights and the constant strain on the nerves caused by the incessant noises to which the soldier in the field is exposed under the conditions of modern warfare, and these are no doubt accountable for much in the affair. Yet it is almost unknown in the Navy, where men are brought into closer contact with the sights, and the sounds are at least as terrific as on land. Is it due, then, not to the horror, but to the repetition of the sights and sounds in question? Or is there something in the way of life on board ship which makes the nerves of the sailor more immovable than those of the landsman? These are some of the problems that science has to solve.

In attempting to do so, there is one thing, as Dr. Henry Head warned his hearers in the admirable lecture that he lately delivered on the subject, of which we must beware, and that is "labels." Psychosis neurasthenia, and the rest are high-sounding names which sometimes give comfort to the patient's friends but have little meaning of their own. The ailment is, in fact, an hysteria of the kind which doctors call a "conversion" hysteria, and the patient is therefore, like all hysterical persons, highly suggestible. In this lies the chief hope of cure, and it is doubtful whether Freud's theory of "repression," or the idea that such affections are caused by the perpetual effort at self-control, has not done as much harm as good. Yet it is popular at the present moment, and

not only does Mr. Gilbert Frankau treat it with great skill in his just-published war-novel, "Peter Jackson," but Dr. Head, in the lecture above-mentioned, himself speaks of it with much respect. When, however, we rid our minds of the prepossession in favour of all German theories which have lately obsessed men of science, we may ask ourselves whether sailors have less or more self-

of an officer who, joining up soon after he was seventeen, could remember nothing that occurred to him after that age, and had lost all memory of his former profession of engineering, and of the music which before was his chief recreation and in which he was proficient. Another story is that of a pilot in the R.A.F. who had distinguished himself by his courage and skill, but who stoutly denied that he had ever flown in the air, and who, when confronted with the wings on his tunic, was quite unable to account for them. Both officers, one is glad to hear, are long since cured, and in each case the merciful interposition of Nature no doubt put a sudden end to the strain, and thus gave the overdrawn nerves time to recover themselves. One wonders whether "suggestion" scientifically applied, as it is at the Salpêtrière, might not, in cases where Nature has not thus intervened, have the same effect.

Of great interest in this connection is the Hunterian Address delivered by Dr. Langdon Brown on the Evolution of the Nervous System, which is reported at length in the *Lancet* of March 20. He shows clearly enough that the course of this evolution has been one long battle between the nervous and the alimentary processes, each of the competitors trying to develop itself at the expense of the other. In the case of the great saurians which crawled on the earth before the coming of man, he thinks

the alimentary system won, producing the most gigantic carcasses animated by a brain smaller than that of well-nigh the smallest mammals. The reverse has been the case with animals like spiders and scorpions, where the excessive development of the nerves surrounding the œsophagus, or gullet—which form the starting-point in the evolution of the nervous system—has led to such a constriction of the gullet that its possessor can only live by imbibing live blood, like Mr. Wells' Martians. Self-

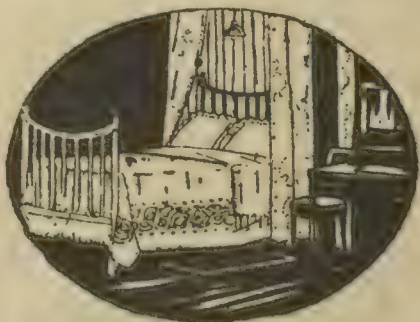
(Continued overleaf.)



AN UNCOMMON WINTER SPORT: FLYING AMONGST THE MOUNTAINS—A VIEW OF PART OF ST. MORITZ, AS SEEN FROM THE AIR.—[Photograph by Aero.]

control than landmen, or whether they have to repress their natural emotions under the stress of war more than does the less fortunate soldier.

Another thing that seems to follow from Dr. Head's researches is the beneficent part that Nature, the great healer, plays in the cure of shell-shock by the veil of forgetfulness which she sometimes draws over the memory of past horrors. The extent to which this sometimes goes is hardly believable, and Dr. Head tells us the story



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control, he opines, both develops and strengthens the nerves, and he thinks one of the chief factors in producing this has been the gregarious habit in man, which began to be acquired probably in the Glacial Period, when man was driven to huddle with the rest of his kind in caves, and thus to abandon the solitary dwelling in tree-tops



MADE OF BROKEN BOTTLES, CUPS, AND ODDMENTS: AN R.A.F. DEVICE AT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CADET COLLEGE, AT CRANWELL.—[Photograph by S. and G.]

in which his ancestor, the Precursor, indulged. If this be so, repression ought to be good instead of, as in the Freudian theory, bad for the nerves; and to a layman it may seem as if a gradual return to the cares of daily life instead of the perfect rest and segregation which the faculty seems at present inclined to recommend, were the best remedy for shell-shock. After all, it is the common experience of much-enduring man that work of one kind or another is the shortest road to the forgetting of trouble.

F. L.

Easter is with us, the most hopeful and bright season of the year. There are, however, some people who are not in accord with it! A pessimist remarked recently that she had given up reading her usual morning paper: it was so full of fearful portents that she went out in the morning feeling uncertain if she would find her home safe when she returned to it. Things are not all right with the world, we know, but we shall not straighten them by exaggerating all the darkness and ignoring the light.

NEW NOVELS.

"False Faces." The further adventures of the Lone Wolf, secret service agent and ex-criminal, are as full of thrills as the most insatiable reader of spy-stories can desire. "The False Faces" (Skeffington) begins with a crawl across No Man's Land, between the British and the German lines, proceeds to an Atlantic voyage in the times of the submarine terror, and passes, by way of murder and madness in a U-boat, to the happy ending of a love-affair and the triumph of the hero. Mr. Louis J. Vance believes in the old stock—the lovely girl, the secret document, the play of automatics, and all the rest. It is not for us to say that he is wrong; after all, it is the time-honoured recipe that makes the best pudding. The critic can only suggest that fewer adverbs and a stricter accuracy in some technical details would improve his story. The word "incontinently" is misused, and there is a chronometer that tolls eight bells—surely as curious an eccentricity on the part of a chronometer as the vagary of the London clocks in Jules Verne's "Round the

World in Eighty Days," when Phineas Fogg entered London to the striking of ten minutes to nine.

"The Black Curtain."

The revolutionary enthusiasms and the modernity expressed in "The Black Curtain" (Chapman and Hall) are as recurrent as they are juvenile, though the attitude of Mr. Douglas Goldring, which is that of the lecturer in his rostrum, does not appear to recognise the fact. Here, for example, is a scene of the war: "A detachment of recruits was passing as he reached the pavement, and he was struck by the dejection and misery on their honest, docile faces. . . . The sergeant in

charge of them . . . realised that his party was not making a sufficiently inspiring exhibition of itself. 'Nah then,' he hissed savagely, 'sing up, carn't yer? Let's ave the 'Ome Fires.' . . . The contingent then plucked up, and began to whistle 'Keep the Home Fires Burning,' and so passed with a slight increase of animation out of Philip's sight and hearing. To this servitude, in every centre of civilisation in the Western world, had the race of men been reduced by their own cupidity and faithlessness." "The Black Curtain's" shallow reflections, and its unconvincing final tragedy—the death of Anne—may be hail-d with admiration in the circle that Miss May Sinclair once described as "the dreadful, clever, little people." It is the product of an author with a purpose, and, frankly, neither the purpose nor Mr. Goldring has breathed into it the breath of life. It is a pity, because it is well written, and it contains many scenes that show a gift of observation and the artistic sense of movement and colour.



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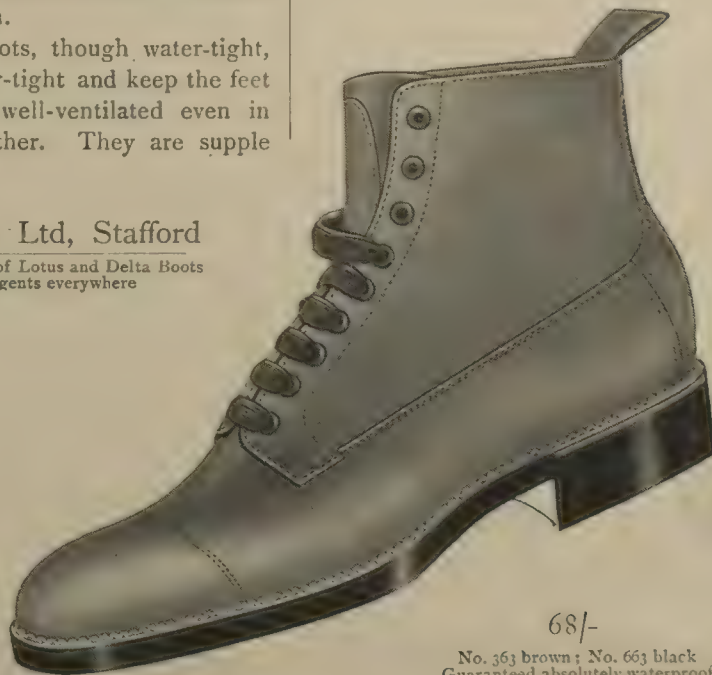
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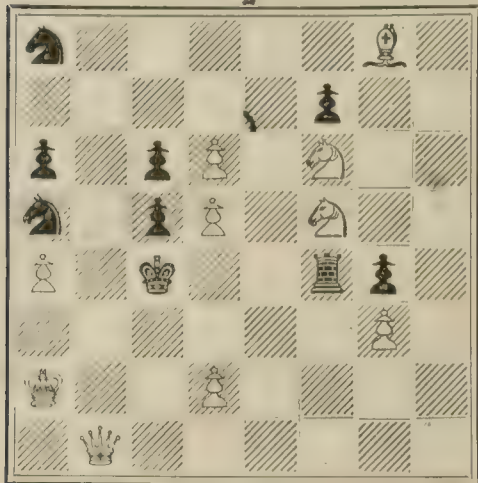
To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3825 and 3827 received from H F Marker (Porbandar, India); of No. 3829 from R F Morris (Sherbrooke, Canada), and John F Wilkinson (Alexandria); of No. 3830 from Mark Dawson (Horsforth), H Champion, H B (St. Leonards-on-Sea), M J F Crewell (Tulse Hill), G Pratt (Streatham Park), J B Camara (Madeira), C H Watson (Masham), and E J Gibbs (East Ham); of No. 3831 from A H H (Bath), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), "Study Nine," E B Stamp (Gresham's School), H E A (Highgate), H B (St. Leonards-on-Sea), J S Forbes (Brighton), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), Léon Ryłski (Belfast), Joseph Willcock (Southampton), Thomas Goodwin (Guildford), A W Hamilton-Gell, (Exeter), C H Watson, H W Satow (Bangor), J T Palmer (Church), G Pratt, H Cockell (Penge), E J Gibbs, T L S Garrett, R.N.R. (Newcastle-on-Tyne), C A P, G Kidd (Worthing), R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), A R Wynne Willson (Hereford), and Jas. C Gemmell (Campbeltown).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3832 received from Percy G Gale (Thornton Heath), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), H B (St. Leonards-on-Sea), J S Forbes (Brighton), H W Satow (Bangor), "Study Nine," A H H (Bath), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), Jas. C Gemmell (Campbeltown), H Foster (Leeds), and E B Stamp (Gresham's School).

PROBLEM No. 3833.—By W. R. KINSEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3831.—By A. M. SPARKE.

WHITE

1. Q to R 2nd

2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK

Any move

There is another solution by 1. R to Q 4th (c.), etc.

CHESS IN IRELAND.

Game played in Belfast between Mr. O'Hanlon, the Irish Champion, and Mr. Labone.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. O'H.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th B to B 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K 3rd
4. Q to Kt 3rd Kt to Q 2nd

The defence is a very unusual one and involves a large element of risk. Like the Danish Gambit, it depends on gaining a development of pieces at a heavy cost in Pawns.

5. P takes P P takes P
6. Q takes P B to K 3rd
7. Q takes P R to Kt sq
8. Q takes R P

Black's Queen's wing is now practically stripped of Pawns—a loss which proves advantageous later on.

9. K Kt to B 3rd
10. B to K B 4th B to Q B sq
11. P to Q 5th B to Kt 5th
12. P to B 3rd B to R 4th
13. B to Q Kt 5th Castles
14. K Kt to K 2nd B to B 4th

Bringing Black's superiority of position to a climax. White cannot now Castle K R; and to Castle Q R is to meet the full blast of the hostile attack.

15. Q to R 4th Kt to Kt 3rd
16. Q to B 2nd Q to K 2nd

WHITE (Mr. O'H.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
17. Castles K R to Q sq
18. P to K Kt 4th B to Kt 3rd
19. P to K R 4th K Kt takes Q P
20. P to R 5th

This does not appear to be White's best reply. 20. Kt takes Kt, Kt takes Kt; 21. R takes Kt, R takes R; 22. B to Q 3rd seems at least to force Black to give back the exchange by R takes B (or he loses a piece), with a fairly even game.

20. Kt takes B
21. Kt takes Kt B takes K P
22. Kt takes B B to K 6th (ch)
23. K to Kt sq B takes Kt
24. K R to K sq Q to Kt 5th
25. B to Q 3rd Kt to Q 4th
26. B to R 6th R to Kt sq
27. Q to Kt 3rd Q to R 4th

If 27. — Q takes Q; 28. P takes Q, R takes P; 29. B to B 4th wins. The text move instead scores straight off for Black, but the ending gives scope for some brilliant play on the part of the winner.

28. Q to Q 3rd R takes P (ch)
29. K takes R R to Kt sq (ch)
30. Q to Kt 3rd B to K 4th (ch)
31. K to B 2nd R takes Q
32. P takes R Q to R 7th (ch)
White resigns.

"THE MESSENGER."

WE take it that the intention of Miss Elizabeth Robins in "The Messenger" (Hodder and Stoughton) has been to study the psychology of the pacifist, and the female spy, and the young girl led by an enthusiastic and uncritical devotion who is, incidentally, also an American girl. She has achieved her aim successfully, and these, with other types, are well and truly written down. Nevertheless, so insistent are the claims of sensation, and so masterful is the story of action, "The Messenger" works itself out as a German spy melodrama, complete in all the accessories of secret wireless, intelligence sleuths, guileless statesmen, and U-boat villainy. The irony of its fate lies in the fact that, for one reader who cares to observe the sound work expended on the characters, there will be twenty who will devour the book for the



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thrills. Yet the truth is that it is just the sensational side of the story that does not enhance Miss Robins's reputation. The release of Greta von Schwarzenberg into a field of further mischief is not probable. The elderly statesman's guilelessness is beyond belief. The business in America creaks and jolts on its incredible course, and in the beginning—since the thrill's the thing—it is the thrill that carries. Towards the end the novelist's imagination appears to become inflamed by her subject, and we have a U-boat incident of more than common devilishness (in the invitation to Nan Ellis to step aboard) and a glimpse of the Third Degree "examination" in full operation in an English prison. And then, indeed, the reviewer casts a lingering look behind and sees, hull down upon the horizon, "The Magnetic North" and its freight of golden promise.

URODONAL

and GOUT.

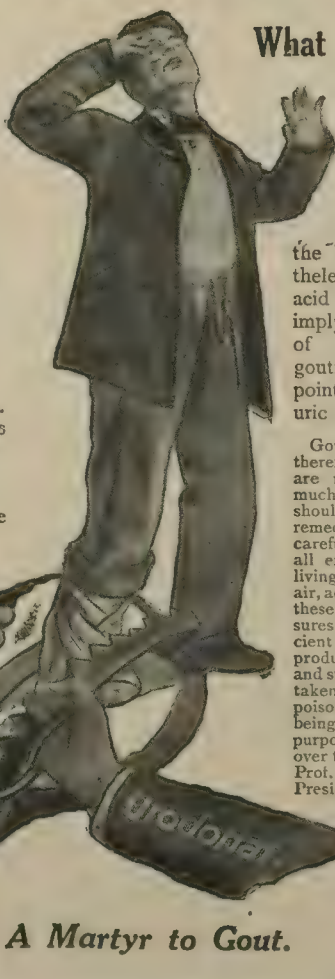
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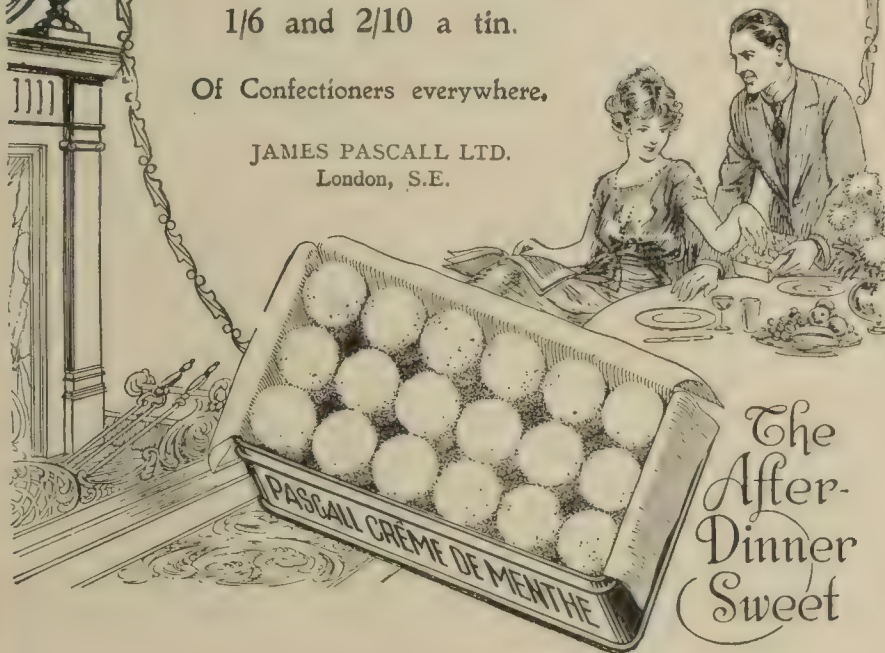
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LORD GREY OF THE REFORM BILL.

IN "Lord Grey of the Reform Bill" (Longmans), Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan has a subject made to his hand. It suits his vein better, one is inclined to think, than anything he has yet written, and gives him scope for those reminiscences of ancestral style which flow so naturally from his pen that the writer cannot be accused of deliberate imitation. There is no disguising the parentage of such passages as the following: "When George III. came to the throne these Greys of Howick were a numerous clan. The eldest, Sir Henry, uncle to the Reform Bill Premier, lived as a bachelor in the old peel tower of Howick, near the sea, perhaps already meditating the more habitable mansion that twenty years later he built in a fortunate hour." Sir Henry's brother, Charles Grey the Elder, father of the subject of this biography, lived five miles off at Fallodon, a small country house half-way between the moors and the sea. There, on March 13, 1764, was born Charles Grey, the future Prime Minister. At the age of six he was sent to an ill-chosen school at Marylebone, where he spent a miserable three years. At nine he entered Eton, which proved a kindlier foster-mother to his genius. Mr. Macaulay gives a most suggestive sketch of the Eton

method of those days, and shows how favourable was the classical and oratorical training to the development of such a type of statesman as Grey afterwards became. Narrow it may have been, but the humanities are ever justified of their children. In 1842 the octogenarian Marquis of Wellesley and Grey were corresponding about their school Latin verses. "When we remember," says Mr. Trevelyan, "what had happened in the world in East and West during the sixty and odd years that Grey was carrying about Wellesley's Eton verses in his head, and what parts the two boys had played in maintaining the *Imperium et Libertas* of modern Rome, we may think that the schoolrooms as well as the playing-fields of Eton have had their part in English history." An "Eton reputation" was a long step towards a seat in the House, and Grey made just the right reputation. At twenty-two, after an agreeable and not too strenuous course at Trinity College, Cambridge, and the inevitable "Grand Tour," Grey took his seat for the County of Northumberland, to which he had been elected during his absence abroad in July 1786. His maiden speech, opposing the Commercial Treaty, marked him as a coming man, but it was his manner rather than his matter that commended him even to the Ministerialists, who grieved to see talent employed on the wrong side. From first to last he was

intimate with Fox. Fox, aided not a little by Grey, secured the nucleus of the Whig party for the cause of progress when the French Revolution and the English democratic movement gave reality to the cause of liberty as against Pitt's policy of dull repression. This biography is in effect a short history of the origins of the early nineteenth-century struggle to secure the rights of the people. Mr. Trevelyan asks why half the Whigs, in spite of the aristocratic character of their party, stood for liberty. He finds that "there was a soul in the Whig party that Carlton House could degrade but could not kill." The story of Grey's emergence as the protagonist of Reform has something of epic movement, not untouched with romance. If it be inevitably partisan, history has not been wrested to serve party ends. That the book should read like a novel, is, perhaps, only another hall-mark of heredity. The Scottish family tradition seems, however, to be dead. A famous saying: "he (Cromwell) gart Kings ken that they had a lith (bone) in their necks," appears as: "he ga'ed Kings to ken they had a crick in their neck," which is an impossible form. Also, a certain crime is known to Scots law as "leasing-making," not "lease-making," as Mr. Trevelyan gives it. But these are small matters, here pointed out only for the sake of inevitable fresh editions.

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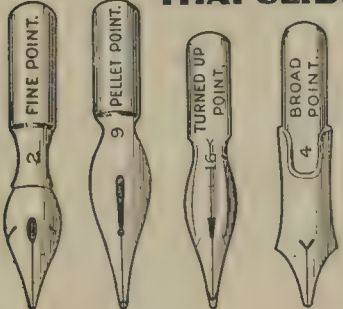
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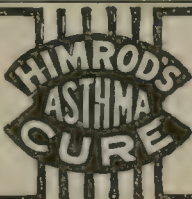
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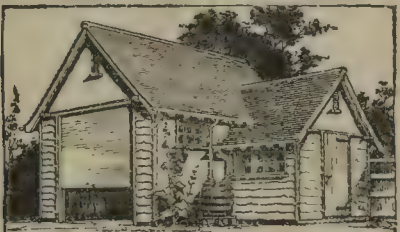
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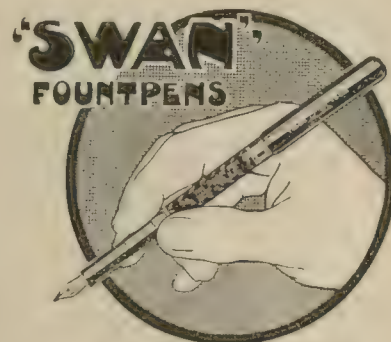
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Disc Wheels and Noise. I have never been particularly enamoured of the disc wheels, which it is becoming the standard practice to fit to most British cars now. I do not think they add to the appearance of the car, for one thing. They are certainly not to be compared with the wire wheel or the pressed steel wheel of the Sankey type, which are both of infinitely better appearance. It may be true that the disc type is easier to clean and to keep clean, but that is a doubtful advantage in any case. The latter type became popular in the first place because of its use in track racing; and the example of the Brooklands habitués was followed by the "nut" of the period who wanted to pose on the road as one of the elect. The favour into which it has come is principally due to the fact that it is the cheapest type of wheel to make—but it has nothing else to commend it. Even as a racing wheel it was not all that some people thought it. Carefully checked observations of speed on the track tended to show that the fitting of disc wheels often resulted in an actual loss of speed instead of the increase hoped for from their use. Then, ask any racing man of the effect of discs when emerging from the shelter of the hill behind the members' stand, with a strong wind blowing up the straight. I have myself been nearly over the banking through the combination of discs and wind before I learnt better.

The latest indictment I have against the disc wheel is that, where the exhaust discharges under the car, the rear discs act like the sound-box of a gramophone and produce a nasty rolling roar which is most objectionable. A friend recently secured delivery of a new car with this combination, and the noise annoyed him horribly. Certainly it was pretty bad. I advised him to lengthen the exhaust pipe, so that the gases discharged in rear of the car. This was done and a complete cure effected. But the fact remains that I do not like discs. The pressed steel artillery type, is, I think, the best; next comes the wire suspension wheel; and the disc last of all.

Headlight Glare.

A very interesting test of anti-dazzle devices was organised last week by Messrs. C. A. Vandervell, the electric-lighting specialists, who are responsible for the well-known "C.A.V." equipment. A large number of inventions for the prevention of glare were tried on one of the main roads south of the Metropolis and some interesting data obtained. It is a pity, however, that the entry was not more comprehensive, as some of the best of such things were con-

safe driving light. Some of the other devices, of which one has heard a great deal, were disappointing in their results. Some certainly cut down the glare, but at the expense of necessary light on the road; others failed in the opposite direction; but on the whole I think the test demonstrated sufficiently well that it is possible to minimise the dazzling effect of powerful lights, and at the same time to light up the road sufficiently for driving at a good average speed. In view of the fact that legislation in the matter of lights is bound to come, it is a pity that the suggestion, made originally by myself in these columns, for a comprehensive trial by the R.A.C. has not been adopted. An official trial, with properly certified results, would have had considerable weight with the Ministry of Transport. The Club, however, seems to be more apathetic than ever in these matters. All it has done for the cause of the motorist for a very long time is to pass a few pious resolutions which, as the Americans would say, cut no ice at all.

To Prevent Car Theft.

It is probable that in the near future there will be legislation directed to the prevention of car-stealing. The Home Secretary has said that it seems feasible to compel every vendor of a car to prove his title to its possession, and has hinted that steps will be taken to make this compulsory. If it is done, it will certainly make the path of the car thief much less easy than it is, because it will destroy his market at once. Obviously, nearly every stolen car is taken because its illicit possessor wants to turn it into money at the earliest moment. The number

of cases where a person steals a car in order to use it himself must be infinitesimal. Therefore, make it difficult to dispose of the stolen car, and the incentive to steal dies at once.

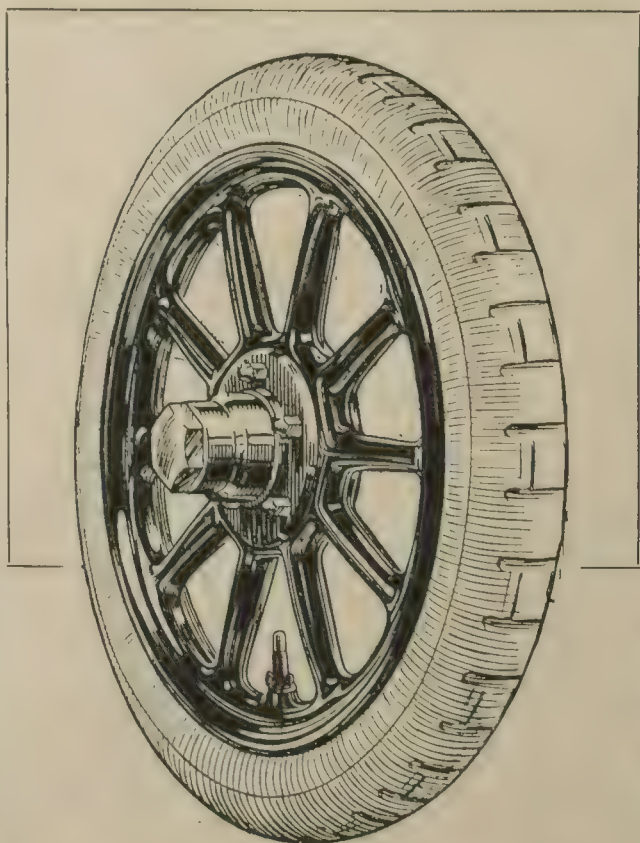
There would be no difficulty at all in creating the necessary machinery. All that seems essential is that the registering authority should issue with the registration certificate a metal plate, properly numbered, to be affixed to the car, and this number should be re-registered by the owner every year. It should then be illegal for

[Continued overleaf.]



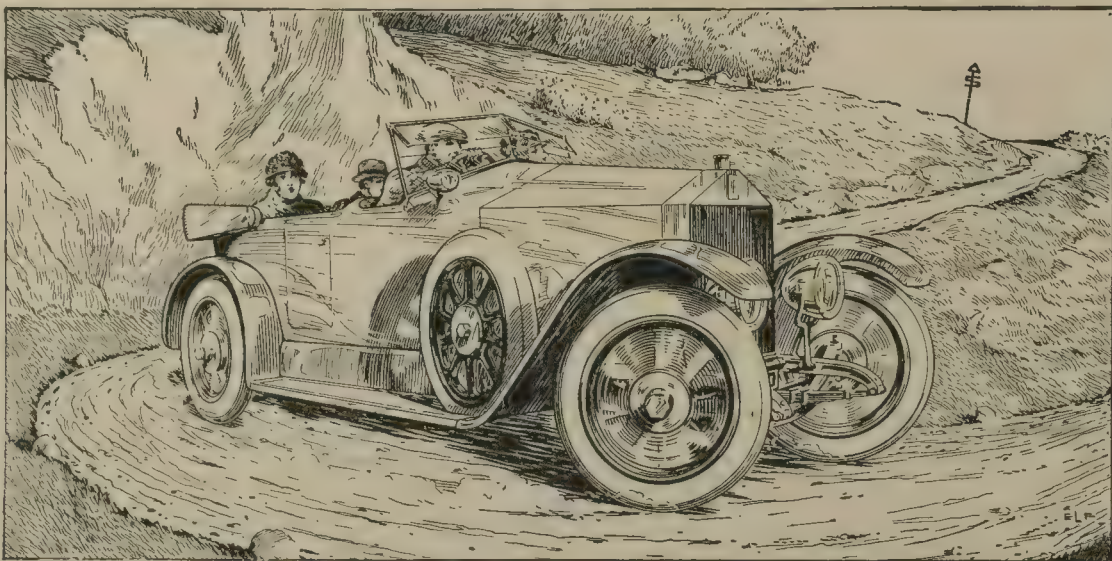
MOTORING IN THE HIGHLANDS: AN S.P.A. CAR ON THE LOCH STREVEN ROAD.

spicuous by their absence. For example, there is the Lucas "Diffusa" lens, of which I hear excellent reports, and more than one other which it would have been interesting to see in competition with the others. The best results were obtained with the Salsbury "Anti-dazzle" lens, which seems to consist of a number of strips of glass cemented together with the edges presented to the source of light. This appears to stop a great deal of the diffusion which is the main source of objectionable glare; at the same time it allows of the projection of a



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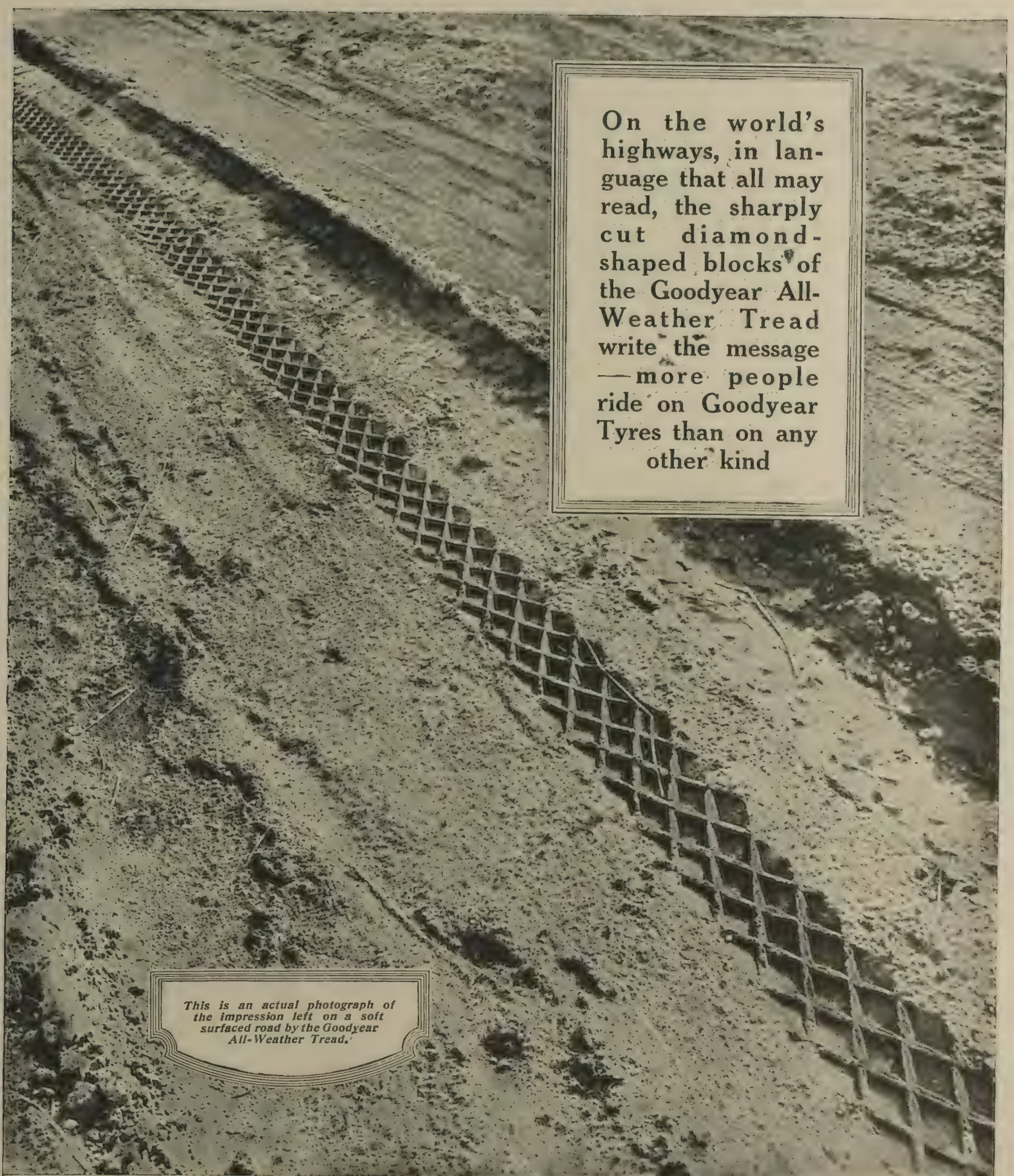
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GOODYEAR
ALL WEATHER TREAD TYRES

(Continued)

anyone to offer the car for sale without the production and verification of the certificate bearing the number on the plate. If this were done, no one would purchase—he could not if he would—any car whose credentials were not absolutely beyond dispute, and we should soon see the car thief betake himself to less dangerous ways of getting a living.

Motor Cinemas. The latest use to which the motor vehicle is being applied is conveying portable cinema shows and their personnel about the country, enabling many out-of-the-way villages, which could not support a permanent picture-house, to indulge at least once per week in the attractions of the "movies." Motor Cinemas, Ltd., are having twenty-five 30-cwt. Vulcan chassis fitted up with travelling picture-show equipment, including generator, projector, cables, fire-proof box, musical instruments, and all the other paraphernalia of the trade. These vehicles will cover different parts of the country, appearing in certain villages once per week all the year round. The chassis are being supplied by the Manchester Depot of the British Motor Trading Corporation. W. W.

"THE SPANISH ARMADA."

OUR DOUBLE-PAGE PICTURE.

THE following note is of interest in connection with our double-page picture, "The Spanish Armada":—"It would be impossible within the limits of a small picture to give anything like a general view of the sea-fight with the Spanish Armada. Such a picture would afford hardly any scope for historical detail. The artist has accordingly preferred to depict a single incident of the battle, an engagement between one English vessel and one Spaniard. We are thus enabled to form an idea of the appearance presented by the deck of an Elizabethan war-ship in action, as well as of the general build of the Spanish galleons. The foreground, if we may speak of such a thing at sea, is occupied by the deck and rigging of the English ship. A sailor is standing in the shrouds, and holding up his cap in derision as a target for the Spanish gunners. Below him is a group of seamen serving an English gun. In the middle of the deck stands the Commander; beyond him is another group of gunners; and in the background the upper deck crowded with men. Close to the English vessel is one of the high-pooped Spanish ships firing a broadside, and with one of her

masts gone by the board. Her foresail bears a large cross, according to the custom at that time of decorating sails with various emblems and devices. Turning again to the scene on the English man-of-war, we notice that body armour has not yet fallen into disuse, though it is not now worn to the same extent as in the earlier periods." William Harrison, whose work forms part of Holinshed's "Chronicles," writing about 1587, gives some interesting details of the names and weights of the various pieces of ordnance then in use. The weights of the guns range from 200 lb., with 1½ in. bore, to 9000 lb., with a bore of 8½ in.

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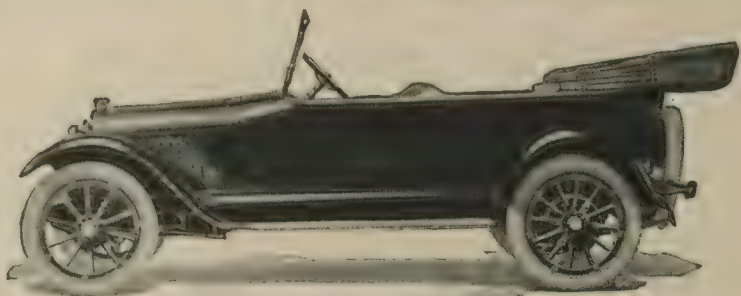
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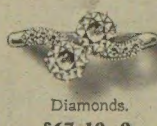
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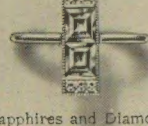
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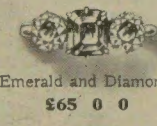
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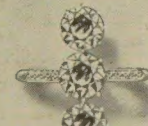
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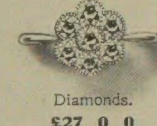
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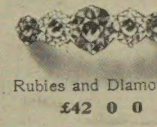
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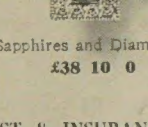
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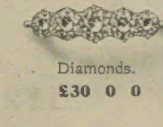
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